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VOL. XIV. No. 30.

RHODE ISLAND S. L. P.

NOMINATES COMPLETE PRESIDENTIAL AND STATE TICKETS.

Question of Ways and Means Discussed—Delegate to National Convention Reports in Detail—Approves Work of National Officers—Other Items of Interest.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

Bernard J. Murray, Everett J. Bowers, Thomas Donohue and Adolph Guildbrandson.

Governor:

Peter McDermott

Lieutenant Governor:

Thomas F. Herrick

Attorney General:

James McGuigan

State Treasurer:

Moses Fassell

Providence, R. I., Oct. 9.—The annual State convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at 77 Dyer street, on Sunday, September 18. Peter McDermott was elected chairman and Michael J. Taylor, secretary.

The first order of business was the report of the delegate to the national convention. It was voted that the report be accepted and sent to the Weekly People for publication, together with the report of this convention.

Nominations were then regularly proceeded with, with the results given above. It was voted to refer the nominations to the State Committee for endorsement.

Discussion then followed on ways and means of filing nomination papers. It was voted to send a set of nomination papers to Comrade A. L. Voie of Newport.

The drafting of a platform was referred to the State Committee. Adjournment followed.

Michael J. Taylor, Secretary.

REPORT OF DELEGATES.

[Note.—This report includes a daily record of the doings of the convention. This record has already appeared in these columns. Lack of space prevents re-publication in this form. Only those matters in which Rhode Island especially is interested are herewith culled from the report, as a consequence.—Ed. The People.]

Under first day's report appears the following:—"Credentia Committee reported favorably upon all credentials except that of L. A. Boland of Rensselaer County, N. Y.

"Rhode Island delegate questioned the seating of the Massachusetts delegation, on account of an official notice in the Daily People, showing that said delegation had been instructed regarding its policy at convention by sections of Boston and immediate vicinity."

Under second day's report this occurs:—"Boland case again debated in committee of the convention. Moved to recommend to the convention that Boland be seated. Roll call twenty-seven in favor; sixteen against motion. Delegate from Rhode Island voted nay."

"Resolution of delegate from Rhode Island to the effect that convention investigate and discountenance conduct of sections of Boston and vicinity in instructing delegates from Massachusetts to convention, was referred to the N. E. C. for investigation."

Under fifth day's night session report appears this statement:

"Rhode Island was not mentioned in report of Daily People Auditing Committee as having contributed any money to the paper. Upon request for information, the Auditing Committee explained that it was impossible for it, in brief time, to go through the books in detail. Only general figures were given and those only since the establishment of the Daily People. No other information could be obtained."

Under sixth day's report is this item:—"The committee on Resolutions reported adversely upon the resolution from Rhode Island for the formation of a national Grievance Committee to be located in a State apart from the seat of the N. E. C. Recommendation concurred in."

To the report was appended the following:

"Supplement to the above report of convention details, your delegate desires to give expression to the convictions formed during the progress of the convention, regarding the conduct of party affairs, financial and editorial, by the party's national officers, which convictions

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

SOCIALISM VS. CAPITALISM

BY CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[This article is one of a series of articles written by the Presidential candidates of the minor parties, which appeared in "The Independent," of New York, in its issue, of October 13.]

All class interests eventually find their expression in a political party; otherwise those interests will never be conserved. As Franklin observes in his autobiography: "All the great affairs of the world, its changes and its revolutions, have been brought about by political parties." The Socialist Labor Party came into existence as the exponent and representative of the interests of a class—the working class. The workmen within its ranks are not visionaries, seeking to try new schemes of government; they seek control of the political powers in order to administer the affairs of the Government in the interest of their class, just as the farmers go into politics for the benefit of their class; just as the capitalists are in politics to run the Government in their interests.

John J. Duffy.

CARROLL PLIED WITH QUESTIONS.

Auburn Audience Want to Know—They Are Enlightened.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Comrade Carroll was here last Thursday. We had a good meeting, over 200 being present, though the evening was cold and damp. Carroll explained conditions with the aid of his chart, and he held his audience to the last. At the close, when questions were called for, one man wanted to know, "How are you going to get along without capital?" Carroll showed that there was no intention of getting along without capital. The intention was to own and operate it collectively. Then he explained the character of capital, and the necessity for this course. Another questioner asked, "How are you going to better conditions?" Carroll answered, by organizing the workers economically and politically, and taking possession of the land and machinery. Yet another asked the difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P., which was well answered. Many interrupters attempted to make fun of Carroll, but he turned the laugh on them. Five books were sold and many leaflets distributed. F. B.

DE LEON IN YONKERS.
Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Last night Daniel De Leon, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor of New York, spoke in Hollywood Inn. The meeting was a great success.

De Leon used the Republican campaign poster for his subject and proved by its financial figures that the working class is robbed of four-fifths of the wealth it produces under both Republican and Democratic administrations. A collection was taken up netting \$12.62. Five dollars was donated. Ten pamphlets were sold. The rent of the hall was \$15. The comrades are well pleased with the meeting. P. J.

SEATTLE, WASH., MASS MEETING.

Section Seattle, of the S. L. P., will hold a mass meeting at Germania Hall, corner Seneca and Second avenues, Sunday, October 23, 8 p. m. Comrade John W. Monette will be the principal speaker, and has chosen for his subject "Socialism or Slavery." Admission will be free. Committee.

BOSTON OUT-DOOR MEETINGS.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, Hayes Square, Chas. W. Friday, Oct. 28, Castle Square. All comrades are requested to appear at open air meetings to assist in carrying on meetings.

COX'S DATES.

October 22—Indianapolis, Ind.
October 23—New Albany, Ind.
October 24—Louisville, Ky.
October 25—Cincinnati, Ohio.
October 26—Louisville, Ky.
October 27—Paducah, Ky.
October 28—Paducah, Ky.
October 29—Paducah, Ky.
October 30—Paducah, Ky.
October 31—Nov. 7—Illinois and Missouri.

the workers, by decreasing their wages, by intensifying their labor, or by introducing a cheaper labor, and that will be bitterly opposed by the workers. Each day, however, the power of resistance of the workers grows less, and their organizations, though numerically stronger, become economically weaker, and at best present the appearance of the rear guard of a retreating army whose utter rout is prevented by a show of strength. This is due to the fact that the skill and brawn of the workers, their power to produce wealth, which is the only thing they have to sell, the only thing by the sale of which they can procure food and clothing and shelter, is a merchandise, and the price of labor, called wages, is governed by the same law of the market as the price of cotton, of wheat, or other commodities. Supply and demand will regulate the wages of labor as accurately as they will regulate the price of other merchandise, and the supply of labor is increasing, while the demand for labor is decreasing.

Labor-saving machinery, which not only displaces thousands of workers, but permits the entrance of women and children into active competition with the male workers; economy of production, due to concentration of industry and production on a larger scale, have filled the labor market in every line of employment to overflowing. And this development of the progress of production will go on, and new machinery will continue to render more workers superfluous. As it has been well said, the capitalist is a general who grows more powerful as his army decreases. The fewer workers a capitalist needs to produce a given amount of wealth, the stronger he becomes; the cheaper he can sell, the easier he can drive his competitors out of business; the larger the reserve army of workers becomes, the better his chance to keep down the price of labor. For the only thing that produces values is labor, the only thing paid for is the amount of socially-necessary labor embodied in an article. The capitalist system recognizes the contention of the Socialists—let the capitalists ignore it as they will—that labor alone produces wealth.

Not only a decreasing part of the wealth which he produces will become the portion of the worker, but periodically will come those economic paroxysms, which all classes fear, but which none can prevent because they are inherent in the system—the industrial crises. The very abundance of wealth produced—over-production—becomes a blight and brings privation and starvation—under-consumption—especially to the class that produces that abundance. Having received as wages only a small fraction of the values they produced, the workers can buy back only that small fraction. When the remainder piles up in the hands of the capitalists; when, secure the world as they will, they can find no market for the goods produced; when the storehouses and warehouses are filled with merchandise for which there are no purchasers, they will stop production, the factories will be closed, the wheels of industry will be silent, and the workers will be turned into the streets unemployed to suffer and starve in the midst of the abundance they have produced.

The maintenance of the capitalist system of production means for the workers

an ever decreasing portion of the wealth they produce, an ever deeper misery, an ever increasing subjection. *Republicans and Democrats and all other political parties, no matter what names they sail under, stand for that system, and all it implies.* Under it the wealth will concentrate in ever fewer hands, and increasing numbers of the workers will be divorced from the opportunity of production. Having no means of self-employment, they will be deprived of the right to work. No matter what their skill, no matter what their willingness, no matter how much they may suffer, they must find a master to employ them, or stand still and starve. The maintenance of this system means the ever more intense exploitation of the workers, and it means ever more starvation in idleness. And these effects cannot be abolished without abolishing the system itself. To secure to the workers free access to the means of production and the bounties of nature, and the full product of their labor, private ownership in the land and on the tools with which wealth is produced must cease; the people as a collective body must assume the function of production. To bring this change about is the task of the workers themselves. All other classes strive to keep possession of the means of production, that they may perpetrate their right to exploit the workers, and to this end seek to secure the political powers by which alone private property is maintained. For this purpose the working class must be doped and blinded as to their true interest; false issues must be presented, false promises given, false hopes raised; for politically the working class is invincible; their votes maintain the system under which they are plundered, their vote alone can uproot it.

The Socialist Labor Party, the sole political exponent of the aims and aspirations of the intelligent, class-conscious workers, squarely faces the issue in this campaign, and will not permit that issue to be obscured and ignored. To Capitalism it opposes Socialism. In place of a system that means the exploitation and abject dependence of the workers upon their exploiters, it presents a system of production which means economic freedom and the full fruits of their toil to those who produce. For a system in which the workers suffer privation and starvation, while the non-producers revel in abundance, it offers a system which means plenty for the producers and can mean starvation only for the idlers.

This issue, as in the past, it presents to the working class for their support at the ballot box, and it calls upon all willing to do their part toward hastening the overthrow of capitalism to aid the only political movement that can wipe out all forms of industrial slavery, can abolish the plunder of the workers, and can establish a social system based upon perfect economic and political freedom.

This, as its platform declares, can be accomplished "by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of lawless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

box by the drunken ruffian undoubtedly was a signal for the bogus Socialists (who were scattered amongst the assemblage), for they immediately made a rush for and surrounded the bogus Socialist platform, with the object of stampeding the crowd to their meeting. Comrade Corregan was then introduced as the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, the only working class party. Comrade Corregan, in opening his address, stated that he came before them as a representative of the only bona fide revolutionary working class party, and called the attention of the audience to the actions of the party who had opened an opposition meeting, thereby hoping to create a disturbance, and like Pinkertons, giving the police an opportunity to break up the working-class assemblage before him.

At this point the police arrived, and ordered the bogus Socialists to move a hundred feet or so away; after which they ordered the Socialist Labor Party to move a block further back, to an isolated corner.

Corregan immediately took up the cue, stating that it was the old, familiar cry that the working class has been hearing, "Move on! Move on!" when you are out of work and looking for a master and you happen to stop for a moment to rest, you hear the cry, "Move on! Move on! Move on!"

An officer then pushed Corregan off the box. Corregan told the officer not to lay hands upon him.

We invited the crowd to the next corner where Comrade Corregan spoke for fully one and one-half hours. The bogus Socialists proceeded with their meeting. Their crowd gradually dwindled to a baker's dozen, poisoning the atmosphere with their economic rot and pleading for votes. When the bogus Socialists fired their last gun, and the smoke cleared away Corregan was still on the box.

Monday night, October 10, at Madison and Jefferson, Corregan spoke to about 50 people, who listened very closely to every word uttered by the speaker, who spoke for two hours, laying bare the capitalist system and being applauded several times in the course of his speech.

Tuesday night he spoke at Milwaukee and Paulina streets for one and one-half hours to a good sized crowd, going from there to Milwaukee and Carpenter streets, where he spoke for another hour to a fair crowd.

At all the meetings held, leaflets, pamphlets and the Weekly People were distributed.

All in all, the meetings held in Chicago by the national candidate were a huge success.

Press Committee.

Section Chicago S. L. P.

CORREGAN'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Presidential Candidate Stirs Kalamazoo, Mich.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 7.—The national standard bearer of the Socialist Labor Party, Charles H. Corregan, was with us last evening, and addressed an audience of nearly 250 people. A significant feature of the gathering was that nearly all were young men.

Corregan made very plain and clear to those present the merchandise character of "labor power," and then ably demonstrated what a terrible effect this had on the laborers, as they were forced to sell their commodity (labor power) in a glutted market. During depressions and panics they could not put their commodity on the shelf till better times (1) prevailed, for that meant a skeleton, as labor power and the laborer are inseparable. Thus the fierce competition of the many laborers for the few jobs results in a fall of the price of labor power (wages), of which fact we have daily proof.

Corregan next took up the problem of the glutted labor market and very ably explained the part that machinery plays in capitalist production; how it keeps constantly adding fresh victims to the unemployed list, and must continue to do so, owing to the thieving character that envelopes it, i. e., private ownership, which results in it being used as a means of making great profits.

Corregan stated that there was only one class in society to be considered, and that was the working class, and that the working class, if they want freedom, must own the machinery of production and distribution. This principle, the speaker showed, is the cardinal principle of the Socialist Labor Party.

Corregan called the attention of the workers present to the fact, that while Society is divided, as it is now, into

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WAR ON FRAUD

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE S. L. P. TAKES ACTION.

Precautionary Steps Adopted to Prevent the Volkszeitung Corporation, Which Runs the Social Democratic Party, From Defrauding the Socialist Labor Party in the Probable Event of the Democratic Party's Succeeding in Its Proceedings Against the Social Democratic Party to Compel It to Drop the Fraudulent Designation of "Democratic."

A special meeting of the State Executive Committee of the New York Socialist Labor Party was held at headquarters, Daily People building, Wednesday, Oct. 12, with Donald Ferguson in the chair. All the members were present, except Emil Wegener, excused.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Secretary, Justus Ebert. It was to consider in what way the proceedings instituted by the Democratic party to compel the Social Democratic party to discontinue the use of the word "Democratic" in its name, might affect the Socialist Labor Party. After a full discussion of all the aspects of the question, the following resolution was drafted, read twice, considered and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Democratic party of this state has instituted proceedings to stop the Social Democratic party from continuing to mislead the voters by the use of the word "Democratic" in its name;

Whereas, it is not likely that the courts will fail to recognize the justice of the Democratic party's claim herein, and will order the Social Democratic party to take another name;

Whereas, in the nature of things, the court's decision cannot be reached until the end of this month, only a few days before the time set for the printing of the official ballots;

Whereas, it would be entirely in keeping with the fraudulent character of the Social Democratic party to avail itself of the eleventh-hour opportunity, and change its name into "Socialist" party—an even more manifest fraud upon the Socialist voters of this state than the present first part of its name, "Social"; and

Whereas, there would then be no time left for this State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York to institute proceedings under the law; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party's attorney, Benjamin Patterson, Esq., be forthwith empowered to take the measures necessary to safeguard the Socialist Labor Party's interests in the premises.

two distinct economic classes whose interests can not be, and are not identical, viz., the capitalist class owning the machinery of production, and the working class who are dependent on the capitalists for their existence, no political party can stand for both classes, and if they pretend to attempt to do so, like the Republican and Democratic parties, and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, with its Single Tax and municipal ownership, etc., middle class ideas, then, these same political parties brand themselves as false, and opposed to the interests of the working class.

The Socialist Labor Party alone stands for the interests of the working class, and a vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for Socialism, the establishing of the Socialist Republic, which means industrial freedom for the working class as against capitalism "which signifies slavery."

Albani E. Higgins.

CORREGAN'S DATES.

Missoula, Mont., October 22.
Butte, Mont., October 23.
Grand Junction, Colo., October 25.
Florence, Colo., October 26.
Pueblo, Colo., October 27.
Denver, Colo., October 28.
Missouri, October 30 to November 1.
Southern Illinois, November 2.
Kentucky, November 3.
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 4.
Pittsburg, Pa., November 5-6.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 7.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

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THE SECOND EPISODE.

THE SOUTHERN COAL FIELDS.

When this sketch of the labor war in Colorado was first projected the writer thought to pass over the strike of the coal miners without comment, for this reason: I did not think that we were in possession of sufficient evidence for the production of a well-rounded portrayal of the conditions leading up to the strike, and of the struggle itself; neither do I now. Many queer things have happened in connection with the strike of the coal miners in District 15, and it may be that when the story is written as it should be, with all the facts in, we shall have one of the really tragic pages in the history of capitalism. It may be nothing more than a coincidence that, when Gould and Rockefeller were sinking their talons into the empire of natural resources and organized industry known as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the air should be full of strike talk, which has since materialized into the present struggle.

I shall not say that there is a hidden connection between these two things, but there are numbers of the United Mine Workers of America who say so. It is a fact that two of the men mainly instrumental in bringing about the strike have been dropped by the union. It was by reason of my inability to handle this interesting phase as it deserves that I contemplated dropping the struggle in "the South" temporarily. Since that time reconsideration has been forced upon me by the fact that Las Animas and Huerfano counties have witnessed events as startling and as worthy of record as any in the history of the State.

THE STRIKE IN DISTRICT NO. 15.

On November 9, 1903, the coal miners of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, were called upon to lay down their tools. A set of demands had been presented to the companies, which, however, absolutely declined to treat with the representatives of the union. "We are ready," said the operators, "to meet our employees at any time, but we'll stand no interference by outsiders." This has been made much of by critics of the miners, obscuring the fact that in the past, when grievances have been carried to the office, the men who dared to do it have been frequently victimized for their temerity. On the other hand, there are miners silly enough to believe that it was necessary to be an officer of the United Mine Workers of America to be capable of presenting the demands of men to the companies. Between these there is no choice.

Two of the five demands made by the men were already on the statute books, but no pretense was made at their enforcement; and one, the demand for an eight-hour day, failed to become legal because of the debauchery of the Legislature by a lobby, chief among which was J. C. Osgood, at that time president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Why the men included a demand for a 20 per cent. advance in wages may seem a mystery to those who saw wages dropping all over the country, and the mine workers themselves facing cuts which they have since been forced to accept. To those on the ground the matter is very clear. The miners in District 15 had long been stuffed with the fairy stories peddled by every organizer of the union, prominent among them being "Mother" Jones and the "United Mine Workers' Journal," stories which since have been demonstrated to be the crudest of fictions.

THE YARNS ABOUT MITCHELL'S "VICTORIES."

Yes, they were stuffed to the neck with such yarns as that John Mitchell had forced the anthracite operators of Pennsylvania to accede to the terms laid down by the men; that the United Mine Workers of America had forced the rate of wages in Illinois up 58 per cent., while the cost of living had dropped; that the organization under Mitchell had never met a defeat, etc.

It was impossible to reason with men imbued with these notions. Indeed, in a controversy with a couple of ardent unionists, Comrade Veal and the writer, with the Socialist Labor Party in common, were accused of belittling a man to whom

"men in the East looked up to as being next to God Almighty, as Jesus Christ the Redeemer." This will give an outsider an idea of the spirit that possessed the men who brought the present strike into being.

A peculiar feature in this connection was the "recognition of the union," which was to be forced. Indeed, there were not lacking men who would have sacrificed the five specific demands presented to the operators, had the latter consented to "recognize" the organization to the extent of treating with its leaders.

Another circumstance of interest, and one worthy of being borne in mind by every workingman in the country, is the fact that when the miners had fallen in with the ideas of the operators and had endeavored to give the demand for an eight-hour day a "legal sanction," the very men who are now backing up Governor Peabody in his campaign against all manifestations of progress on the part of the workers, made legality a byword and a reproach. I am about to recite what happened to the men when they again took the operators at their word and endeavored to "settle the matter between ourselves, independently of any outsiders or the Legislature."

TWO COUNTIES UNDER CORPORATE TERRORISM.

When it was definitely settled that the operators would not meet the representatives of the union, the strike was called. Those acquainted with the situation knew that the main battle would be fought in the Southern field, that is, in Las Animas and Huerfano counties. The corporations had, and have, these counties in the hollow of their hand, and in days past, through the maintenance of an elaborate system of terrorism, had prevented the work of organization. It was with considerable anxiety that the unionists in other parts of the district watched the result of the strike call in "the South," and their gratification was intense when the men there responded grandly. This had never occurred before, and it was given out as one of the fruits of the new methods employed by the United Mine Workers of America.

In the Northern fields there are no concerns of the size of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company, and when the little capitalists up there saw that the tie-up in "the South" was complete, they hastened to settle with the union, at first provisionally, then unconditionally. Every demand was granted. Preparations were made by union and operators to reap the harvest, it being confidently expected that the companies still refusing to accede to the demands of the union would be forced into line when they saw their markets invaded.

Never were expectations so signally blasted. Instead of driving the big companies from the fields, the Northern operators found themselves undersold in their own markets, and at the present time their cry is that they cannot pay the rate of wages demanded by the union, and hold their own against their competitors. Their action in shutting down a number of their mines and in working others less than half time go to prove that they, notwithstanding their union agreement, are in a bad way. A more pungent estimate of the strike could not be written.

THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE'S COLLAPSE.

On the face of things it may seem a little odd to see the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company winning against such odds as those presented by such a powerful union as the United Mine Workers of America. Not so to the Socialist Labor Party. At the very outset we placed our finger upon the very remarkable fact that the constitution of the union forces one part of the men to scab upon another. The back of the strike in Colorado was broken with the coal brought in from other fields, where the men, strange to say, are controlled by the union. The miners in Colorado tried to shut their eyes to the fact, and, when we brought the matter to their attention, they laughed at us. "Don't you believe anything of the kind. If that were the case John Mitchell would order the men back there to lay down their tools," but they were silenced once for all upon this point when a copy of the constitution and the Illinois agreement was sent to the writer. In that document it is flatly stated that the operators had the right to load any car and ship the coal anywhere, without let or hindrance on the part of the organization. It's too bad that even so-called "labor leaders" are ignorant of the terms of their own governing document, or are afraid to give its contents to their constituents.

The refusal to see what was plain to any one who wished to see in reference to coal coming in from the outside, is also noticeable in the case of the employment of non-union men. They kept coming into the mines slowly at first, their numbers increasing, until at the present time there are many mines in which no more places can be found for men. In the face of all this we still hear men shouting that no coal is being mined. They are like the small boy who whistled to keep his courage up.

CONDITIONS FORCE A RECOGNITION OF FACTS.

Conditions that cannot be misconstrued are, however, slowly but surely forcing the men who pinned their faith to Mitchell and his organization to look the facts squarely in the face, and nothing has been more efficacious in bringing about this desirable state of affairs than the utter failure of the move by which the

heads of the United Mine Workers of America claimed to be able to bring the operators speedily to time. This new feature consisted in the shipment of striking miners, by the organization, to other parts of the country. The men, filled with the tales told of the wonderful conditions that obtained in fields controlled by the union, were eager to go. They are wiser, sadder, older and poorer now. So great was the difference between the picture and the fact that many have come back to fight it out in Colorado, turning their backs in disgust on the glorious East. Some, to my certain knowledge, have borrowed money from optimistic friends to pay their way back, but the favorite means has been the great box-car route. Is it any wonder that, after the complete disillusionment forced upon so many, some have returned to work? The marvel to me has been that so few have thrown up the sponge. But, coupled with the fact of the reduction in the Eastern fields, forced upon the men by their leaders, the facts herein related have broken down forevermore the old-time idol of John Mitchell and his "invincible" organization. It needed just such a storm to destroy the tissue of lies in which the "good labor men" of our land would envelop the relations of capital and labor and the conditions of to-day. Could pure and simple "labor leader" idiosyncrasy go further than to pay the fares of striking miners from Colorado to fields controlled by the very men against whom they are on strike here, and from which coal was shipped into this State? This is the method pursued by that "hard-headed leader" who, in contradistinction to the visionary Socialists, is "getting us something now."

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

But we must get back to the development of the strike. The companies at first were dumbfounded at the unexpected success of the union in closing the mines, and then, recovering from the shock, they set to work to reopen their properties. Agents were sent all over the country, enlisting new men, and deputy sheriffs were hired by the hundred, the sheriff of each county making a nice sum on each deputy. For the men the union opened a commissariat, and every effort was made to keep the mines closed by appealing to the men brought in by the companies. The strike dragged along, in a manner astonishingly peaceful to the people who had predicted all kinds of trouble in "the South." The union leaders held the men in a firm grip, and they kept the peace in the face of tremendous provocation from the other side. The operators were not having the success they expected in opening the mines, and upon a lot of fabricated charges of violence upon the part of the strikers, a demand was made for the militia.

THE STRIKE ENTERS INTO ITS SECOND PHASE—SENSATIONALISM VS. TRUTH.

Our treatment of the struggle in the coal fields may seem a little cold-blooded, and unnecessarily harsh toward the miners' union. It may, possibly, be so, and yet I have striven to give to our readers a statement of the conditions in Colorado upon which they may depend implicitly. It is appalling to think of some of the things that have been broadcasted by the alleged friends of the working class. As I write I have before me a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" containing an account of the troubles in the Cripple Creek district, which is so full of holes as to be more of a hindrance than a help to the man who wishes to get at the true inwardness of the case. Against such sensationalism I earnestly protest. The facts constitute a strong enough indictment of capitalism and its upholders, and the one thing desirable above all others is to place before the thinking men of the country a plain, straightforward statement of the case.

It is possible that Mr. Wayland thinks more of currying favor with the sentimentalists than of telling the truth. That charge cannot be brought successfully against the writer, I trust, and when I consider the United Mine Workers of America, the Western Federation of Miners, or any trades union at fault, I shall not hesitate in speaking my mind, let the consequences be what they may.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Late in March, the United Mine Workers of America, in District 15, called upon the local unions to send two delegates to a convention in the city of Trinidad, in which the advisability of continuing the strike would be discussed. Just before the convention met, the people of the State were startled at hearing that the Governor had declared martial law in Las Animas County, and not a few of the delegates stopped off in Pueblo, fearing that they would not be allowed to meet in Trinidad, now that the military was in control. Just why the militia was called upon at this particular time must remain a mystery, unless it be that the companies anticipated trouble in connection with the convention, or that they hoped to scare the delegates into calling the strike off. If the latter be the case, then the move signally failed, as the pressure of the soldiery brought even the wavering into line for a determined continuation of the struggle.

WHO IS TO PAY THE BILLS?

Senator Wood, of Las Animas County, went to Denver to ask the Governor to send in the troops. Peabody was as "willin'" as

Barkis," "but," said he, "who is to pay the bills?" The mine owners' association and the Milling Trust promised to defray the expenses of the Colorado City and Cripple Creek campaigns, but, when they saw the expenses shooting skyward, they left poor Peabody in the lurch, and the pleasing sight of one State official after another beseeching this or that capitalist to come to their relief with money to pay debts contracted by grafters, and to settle with the penniless National Guardsmen, who, in one instance, seized an armory as a reminder to the men whose dirty work they had done. Of course, those who advanced the money expect to get it back again from the State, and, if the present State Administration, or one favoring it, be returned to office, the soldier-jobbers will be paid.

"No, gentlemen," said Peabody to the Trinidad delegation, firmly but quietly, "no money, no troops," and then the concerns interested came down with \$200,000. Again was the National Guard hired out like a pack of Hessians. And so martial law was declared in Las Animas County.

LAWLESS "LAW AND ORDER."

I shall not go over the Governor's ruminations in explanation of this action. The fact is that the troops were sent into "the South" to wreck the strike. As to the lawlessness, of which so much was said, the simple truth is that the lawlessness was on the part of the party of "law and order." Leaders of the United Mine Workers of America were attacked on the highway and beaten up, and Chris. Evans, an old man, in charge of the finances of the union, was attacked on board a Colorado and Southern train, almost in the heart of the city of Trinidad, and left for dead in the aisle of the car, weltering in his own blood. No attempt was made to arrest his assailants, and the same gang has since carried on its nefarious work uninterrupted, the companies intimating that the assaults were committed by union men, disgusted with the conduct of the strike. They have not produced evidence to that effect, beyond their own word, which may be suspected.

In rebutting the charge of lawlessness brought against the miners, we shall pay no attention to the declarations of the union leaders. They may be charged with partisanship, but we have the word of Dr. John Grass, a dyed-in-the-wool Republican. He cannot, by any means, be classed as a union partisan, and, furthermore, his testimony has been plentifully substantiated.

DR. GRASS' TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE STRIKERS.

Hear him: "I am rather averse to appearing as criticising any members of my own party, but the statements I am about to make to you I have made to Governor Peabody and to a number of my fellow-citizens. I do not think that I should evade the duty that your question imposes upon me, that of publicly protesting against the presence of troops in this county, and publicly denying that the need for them exists, or ever existed since this strike began.

"There is no state of insurrection in Las Animas County, and there has not been any indication of such a condition. The present strike has been remarkable for its good order and the perfect control the leaders have over the men.

"The court records will show the surprising fact that there has been less crime and violence committed in this county since the strike began than in any similar period for many years. What violence has been committed has all come from the other side. The attacks on Fairley, Evans, Mooney and Wardjon are proofs of my statement. Fairley and Evans carry scars on their heads which they will carry to the grave. When Mooney left Trinidad one side of his face was still paralyzed. Against all this the strikers have not raised a hand.

"With regard to the statements that the strikers were arming themselves, I believe it has been greatly exaggerated. After the assaults on the labor leaders a half-hearted investigation was begun by the authorities, but it accomplished nothing. It is my belief that those men who armed themselves felt that their time might come at any moment, and that they had determined not to be taken unawares."

Thus testified Dr. Grass, whose testimony to this day is unrefuted.

POLITICAL RETALIATION AGAINST GRASS.

An amusing, yet significant, incident in connection with the doctor's stand against the powers that be may be found in the treatment accorded him and his friends at Aguilar. Dr. Grass was fighting to maintain his place in the Republican party, and when several scores of men friendly to him went to a room in which a caucus was to be held at Aguilar, they found the place packed with followers of Senator Wood, and the stairway lined with soldiers, who refused the newcomers admission. Witness the versatility of our citizen soldiery; they are capable of anything, from murdering and deporting unarmed men to packing caucuses.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

STATE TICKETS

COLORADO.
For Governor:
L. A. KNIGHT,
Of Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT.
For Governor:
TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,
Of New Haven.

ILLINOIS.
For Governor:
PHILIP VEAL,
Of Collinsville.

INDIANA.
For Governor:
E. J. DILLON,
Of Marion.

KENTUCKY.
For Presidential Electors-at-large:
THOMAS SCOPES,
Of Paducah.

LORENZ KLEINHENZ,
Of Louisville.

MASSACHUSETTS.
For Governor:
MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Of Lynn.

MINNESOTA.
For Governor:
A. W. M. ANDERSON,
Of St. Paul.

MISSOURI.
For Governor:
J. EDWARD WHITE,
Of St. Louis.

MICHIGAN.
For Governor:
MEIKO MEYER,
Of Detroit.

MONTANA.
For Presidential Electors:
PATRICK O'ROURKE,
JOHN CARROLL,
Of Silver Bow County.
ROBERT CLAUSEN,
Of Flathead County.

NEW JERSEY.
For Governor:
GEORGE HERRSCHAFT,
Of Jersey City.

NEW YORK.
For Governor:
DANIEL DE LEON,
Of New York.

OHIO.
For Secretary of State:
JOHN H. T. JUERGENS,
Of Canton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
For Judge of Supreme Court:
A. A. GRANT,
Of Scranton.

RHODE ISLAND.
For Governor:
PETER McDERMOTT.

TEXAS.
For Governor:
FRANK LEITNER,
Of Bexar Co.

VIRGINIA.
For Presidential Electors-at-large:
ALEX. B. McCULLOCH,
Of Manchester.

WASHINGTON.
For Governor:
WILLIAM MCCORMICK,
Of Seattle.

WISCONSIN.
For Governor:
CHARLES M. MINKLEY,
Of Milwaukee.

CALIFORNIA.
(Copy these names in the blank column
on the ballot, November 8.)

For Presidential Electors:
F. N. TUTTLE,
San Diego, San Diego County.
H. NORMAN,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.
SIDNEY ARMER,
Berkeley, Alameda County.
J. B. FERGUSON,
Tuolumne, Tuolumne County.

L. C. HALER,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.
LARS JOHNSON,
Falk, Humboldt County.
J. A. ANTHONY,
San Diego, San Diego County.
H. J. SHADE,
Santa Monica, Los Angeles County.

E. B. MERCADIER,
San Jose, Santa Clara County.
GEORGE ANDERSON,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!
Michael T. Berry, our candidate for
Governor, will make a tour of the State,
speaking in the following places on the
dates mentioned.

Lowell, October 22.
Marlboro, October 29.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE
Meeting held Sunday, October 9 at
Gantzhorn's Hall, Jersey City. Julius
Eck chairman. All members present.
A. J. Boland, the party's delegate to the
S. T. & L. A., absent. Correspondence
pertaining to the work of the cam-
paign read and acted upon. John John-
son of Palisades Park, and Paul Pavig-
nano of Hackensack, admitted as mem-
bers-at-large.

Reports of sections show that the
work of the campaign is going along
vigorously. Close attention is paid by
workmen to the speakers, and the
sale of literature is remarkable. Sub-
scriptions on campaign lists have not
been large. Ten dollars ordered sent to
N. E. C. account Campaign Fund. Speak-
ers detailed as follows for Saturday,
October 15:—Julius Eck to Elizabeth;
Geo. P. Herrschaft to Hackensack; Jules
Magnet to Trenton.

Herrschaft is to speak in Newark dur-
ing the week. Comrade Burgholz has
resigned as organizer of Section Essex
County and John Hokanson has been
elected to succeed him.

The comrades are keeping the Kan-
garoos on the rush. The pace is be-

coming so swift that their train bearers,
the Kanglets, are hardly recognizable for
the mire. Secretary.

BUFFALO TICKET.

Following is the list of the nomina-
tions made by the Socialist Labor Party
in Buffalo:

For Congress—35th District, Thomas
Jackson; 36th District, William F. Roh-
loff.

For Senate—47th District, Leander A.
Armstrong; 48th District, W. Jakubow-
ski; 49th District, James W. Sharpe.

For Assembly—1st District, Fred R.
Till; 2nd District, Edward Stauch; 3rd
District, John Fronkowiak; 4th District,
John F. Yates; 5th District, Henry J.
Bork; 6th District, William D. Stewart;
7th District, Frank Getzin; 8th District,
Fred Repschlager.

For Keeper of the Penitentiary—Wil-
liam S. Fraser.

Watch the label on your paper. That
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

CAREY'S LATEST

Tells Providence Workers to Vote For
Armory "Under Protest."

Providence, Oct. 11.—The comrades of Rhode Island are still hustling for signatures, and hopeful of succeeding in getting on the ballot, despite the difficulty of filling up the nomination papers. Last night, at Hoyle Square, the writer opened up before 7.30, and held the box until after 10 o'clock, afterward selling some books, while Comrade Carey was taking up the literature. This was the best meeting that has been held here this season. More than 400 leaflets were distributed, a number of signatures on the nomination papers secured and twelve books sold.

When questions were being answered a British pure and simpler butted in with a wild holler about the absence of a "label" on the leaflets. He was going to eat us alive, but like all fools that rush in where angels fear to tread, he did not realize that he was doing a good turn to us, whom he hoped to discomfit, by increasing both the size of the audience and furnishing an opportunity for the writer to not only dispose of the objector, but to launch into a half hour's strenuous expose of the rottenness of the principles of pure and simpledom, the uselessness of its "labels" and the futility and inconsistency of its scabby tactics, as well as explaining the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the trades union question.

The intense interest with which the large crowd hung upon the words of the speaker, the remarks of approval elicited, such as "That's the stuff!" "Rub it into them!" "You're right, young fellow!" "That's straight goods!" etc., came as a revelation to the writer, considering that this is a pure and simple town. Such experiences should serve to encourage us to keep on "plugging" away, hewing to the line, despite present difficulties, for they are signs of a gradual awakening that augurs well for the future, when the workers shall realize that only in treading the paths pointed out by us lies their hope of emancipation.

As stated in a previous communication, we succeeded in playing a naughty S. L. P. trick upon "Armory-builder" Carey and his friends last Tuesday night. When "Jeems" finished his speech, the chairman, a "phenological" Socialist named Fred Hurst, the proprietor of a retail shoe store, who imagines he can tell how much you are going to do for the Co-operative Commonwealth by feeling your "bumps," announced that Carey would now answer questions. They felt compelled to do this because, not thinking they would be bothered, they had advertised that questions would be answered. A comrade from Pawtucket then produced a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" and asked Carey if he agreed with the declaration of "Professor" Untermann printed therein, that it was all right to fuse with other parties, "providing the Socialist Party dictated the nomination." Carey, of course, had to admit that he could not agree with the "Professor" from the West. The "followers" of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, aggregation at once caught on, and when the writer proceeded to ask some unwelcome questions, started to howl him down in regular Kangaroo style.

Carey was given a chance to explain his "armory vote," which he did by stating that he was on the finance committee of the Haverhill City Council. The old shoe factory which had been used for an armory had been condemned by the health authorities. The Spanish War was on, and there was no place for the militiamen to drill in unless the old building was renovated or a new and more sanitary structure put up. When the question of an appropriation for that purpose came up in the committee he stated his position as a "Socialist" in regard to armories and military matters in general, but, seeing that armories and the like are here, and we have not as yet the power to abolish them, and the men needing a fit place to gather in, he voted for the appropriation "under protest." (?)

The springing of another question started the "gang" howling "Sit down!" "Shut up!" "You want to disturb our meeting!" etc. The writer then announced that the whole thing could be settled without any further fuss if Carey would accept a challenge to debate, which was then thrown with the offer to furnish him a hall. Carey replied that he would not debate with us because he couldn't stand the smell, and added that he would not debate with men like us, who were scabs, anyhow.

The writer at once stepped in front of the stage and retorted: "Your refusal to debate proves you a coward

and your assertion about scabs proves you a liar, and I herewith brand you before your own audience as both a liar and a coward, and again ask you to prove that you are not both by accepting a challenge to debate. Do you, who are afraid to defend your position, dare to play hypocrite before these people? Do you, who boasts of holding a card in the Tobin scab-furnishing Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, dare to throw the epithet of scab at any one?"

Carey ignored the second challenge, and, being given a chance to speak, merely said that the "Socialists" at future meetings should keep "these people" out, whereupon he was asked if he thought all those present were such weaklings as to be afraid of the presence of one or two men in their meetings.

The howling of the "bunch" was now vociferous, but the writer, taking advantage of a lull, went in on the "machine gun" principle to inform the audience that his intention was not to create disturbance, but by questions to bring out facts that would prove the hypocritical attitude of the promoters of the meeting, and declared that their present antics proved them a gang of overgrown babies, who knew no other way to avoid the exposure feared than by resorting to baby tactics. That settled it. A couple of us had to retire, and the meeting adjourned inside of five minutes.

The usual "pipe" story of the incident appeared in the next day's papers, a fact which the writer took advantage of to get into the correspondence columns of the Sunday Journal, as the following will show:

A SOCIALIST EPISODE.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

"One reading the report which appeared in the Journal of Wednesday last under the caption, 'Species of Socialism Were Mixed,' would, if uninformed, be likely to conclude that the 'leather-lunged invaders' were somewhat of a rough type, intent upon creating a disturbance at the meeting referred to, which was being held under the auspices of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party."

In view of the fact that many of the Journal readers interested in noting the progress of events in the Socialist movement have thus been led to inquire into the incident, and the further fact that the writer is known to a considerable number, either personally or by reputation, it behooves the undersigned, who was the person reported as having been recognized by Mr. Carey, to seek space in your columns to explain the reason why of the occurrence and attempt to remove any misunderstanding as to the position of the writer or the Socialist Labor Party, with which he is affiliated.

"One of the mottoes of the Socialist is material interest is the mainspring of all human action." Hence we hold that in our efforts to abolish the system of private ownership of the means of wealth production, fusion with any of the forces representing the interests of the ruling class means confusion; that the tactics of the compromises and the opportunist can but result in the ultimate running into the ground of the lightning intended for the demolition of the structure of capitalism. Knowing this, the desire of the writer was not to create any senseless disturbance which would be no more argument than were Mr. Carey's attempts to squirm out of direct answers, but to coolly draw that gentleman out, and prove to his audience that, while making a Socialist speech, he was endeavoring to induce them to vote for a party whose history since its inception, after the failure of the Debs colonization scheme in 1897, has been one of fusion, compromise and attempts to be all things to all men—catering to the middle class in one place, to the workers in another, jollying the A. F. of L. in the East and condemning it to the American Labor Union in the West, and vice versa, etc., ad infinitum, ad nauseum. And, by the way, it is one of the "differences" between the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, that, so far from making wild, unproved assertions, as is the habit of the latter, the former furnishes documentary evidence to back up its charges as published in the leaflet, "What Is the Difference?" which was distributed to Mr. Carey's audience. Whatever in the nature of a disturbance, if such it can be called, occurred at the meeting must be attributed to the desire of the frightened "Socialists," some of whom are so peculiarly constructed mentally and others so illy informed that they imagine they can get out of the woods of capitalism by following the fusion tactics referred to, to prevent those truths from becoming known to the strangers present, by howling down an unwelcome questioner. That is what compelled the writer to adopt the "Gating gun" methods of showing those present why he sought to have them enlightened as to

THE NEBRASKA

A Workingman's Thoughts On Her
Launching With Some Contrasts.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 7.—Great preparations were made for the launching of the battleship Nebraska, which was built at the yards of the Moran Bros. Company, in this city.

Invitations to be present were sent to many Japanese notables, such as counts, admirals, secretaries, etc., also to all the United States Government officials, from the President down; in fact, to every one who, directly or indirectly, could use their influence for the prospering of Puget Sound as represented by Moran Bros. Company, builders of ships and wholesale exploiters of labor.

Seeing, however, that by a "just discrimination" in the distribution of these souvenirs, they were left with a large number on their hands, the company concluded to show their generosity, their magnanimity, their sense of "equality," by giving the surplus, which they did not want, to the wage slaves who made them and their class—superfluous idlers and parasites on society.

Wishing to join with this spirit of "generosity" the one of "charity" to "kill two birds with one stone," as it were, the company also enclosed in the envelope which contained the invitation a little leaflet entitled, "Learn How to Cook," issued by the local Y. W. C. A. The leaflet was prepared to advertise a school for the "earnest, practical housekeeper," who, to quote the words of the ad., "is struggling with the problem of how to furnish three palatable, nutritious meals a day at the prevailing high prices, with perhaps lunches for the husband or sons."

The capitalists join hands with these so-called Christian institutes in teaching the workingman's wife how to economize, "how to make the cheaper cuts of meat palatable and nutritious and how to make use of left-overs."

These exploiters, in their conscientious paternalism, see to it that the toilers, whose very life blood they are sucking, like veritable vampires, learn how to decrease the cost of living, how to reduce the necessities of life to the animal state, and lower; how to accept a cut in wages without any marked or sudden loss of vitality and life. Equipped with the knowledge of the least on which a man can raise a family (gained through this invaluable school), the capitalist can proceed to lower the wages to that level, and consequently increase profits.

It is safe to say that in a very short time several hundred workers employed by the company, having their pockets lined with "all kinds of money" (\$1.89 a day), will be "laid off," that is, on the shelf, and they may have the consolation which comes to every workingman out of work of saying: "I helped build that." As a preliminary, the men might get used to it, the company shut down its works for three days, "to afford the public an opportunity to see the ship."

On Thursday, one of the days set apart for this purpose, large crowds of people, old and young, surged through the extensive plant, from morning till night, the large majority of whom were workingmen, a fact evidenced by the interest which was displayed in all the machinery and the interesting discussions upon this or that mechanism; indeed, it was a genuine surprise to see the size of the army of the unemployed on which the employers may rely in

the hypocritical attitude of Mr. Carey and his party.

"Carey's explanation of why he voted for a \$15,000 armory appropriation at Haverhill and his weak refusal to debate when the writer offered to furnish a hall if he would accept a challenge, are sufficient indications of their assailable position to prove the assertion that the hubbub at the Labor Temple emanated from the 'Socialists' themselves through their dread of being shown up."

"The writer has no desire to attempt to take up your space with a disquisition on Socialist economics or tactics, but with your permission will state that all interested can secure literature on the subject at the open-air meeting on the public squares of the city. Incidentally, it may also be mentioned, in conclusion, that any and all persons may appear on Monday night at the old Hoyle Square and ask questions of the writer to their hearts' content, with the assurance that there will be no crying baby, nor yet any refusal to accept a challenge to debate."

—Sam J. French.

Providence, Oct. 6.

This letter helped to swell our audience last Monday night.

Sam J. French.

this the prosperous city of the Northwest.

Yes, workingmen find it hard to believe that wages are declining, and will continue to decline, that the army of the unemployed, some "scabs" and others "tramps," is continually growing, and at such an alarming rate as may well cause the "captains of industry," the cool, sagacious business men, hearing, despite himself, the clamors of the multitude for bread—bread of which he and his class have robbed them—to tremble in his modern castle, for Socialism alone can avert the destruction of civilization and a relapse into barbarism. But, in spite of all precaution, the capitalist system is undermining its own foundation, is digging its own grave. The Civic Federations and Citizens' Alliances throughout the country are preparing for a mighty conflict, and after they have the reins of government in their hands for the next four years, as, of course, they will have, they intend to teach "Brother Labor" where he belongs, to show him who is the master that owns the earth and who is the slave that owns nothing.

And you workers, degraded, poverty-stricken by the hand that whips you into line, having tried all the decoys used by masters, such as the labor fakir and the "Socialist" party, will at last believe what we tell you, and ally yourselves with the only party of emancipation, the glorious Socialist Labor Party.

The mighty vessel lies in her cradle, while the busy toilers are putting the final touches to the ways.

At the extreme point of the bow a platform was erected for the "patricians"—horrible parodies on the word, parvenues who strut about imitating the ways and speech of "society"—with banners flying, and to the sound of various bands they look with a mixture of contempt and triumph on the mass below, who are straining their eyes to see and their ears to catch the words of wisdom which fall from the lips of the representatives of a class of parasites, their miserable lackeys in the shape of Mayors, Governors, etc., who couch in fluent language the greatness of the American flag, the grandeur of "our institutions," and the "prosperity of our citizens," while paying homage, in well formed phrases, to "the industry, integrity and honor of Robert Moran, the builder," who did not build.

And the workingmen who did the work go skulking by unnoticed and unknown. Thus these workers and the rest of their class go year in and year out, toiling, struggling, starving, while their masters, their employers, live in ease and plenty on the products of wage slavery.

The signal is given, the men start to saw, and with a last great heave the ship slides slowly, steadily into the placid waters of the bay, which opens its arms to receive her, amid a prolonged sounding of music, waving of hats and booming of cannon.

While the echoes of the Peace Congress in Boston have not as yet ceased to roll across the continent, the mighty, murdering machine of war is precipitated on a probable career of bloodshed, misery and destruction. Such a contrast! And yet, there are contrasts still worse—the employment of women and children, while able-bodied men go idle, the intense suffering and degradation of the workers to the extravagance and elevating influences which the employer can demand as his rightful share.

And this imposing structure, made by workingmen, plate by plate and rivet by rivet, to form a symmetrical whole, will be manned by others of our class and sent to guard the property which the ruling class has extorted from us, and, perchance, be the instrument of death, the depriver of father, husband or son, the doom to the workers of another land.

Thanks! Thanks! O proud and mighty vessel, for the lesson thou hast taught—that we who built you own you not, that we whose labor carries on the world are food for cannon which we have ourselves produced.

Arise! arise! ye slumbering host, unmask the fakir, crook and traitor who dares to lead you as of old.

Step forth, assert your manhood and strike a blow for liberty, for unity 'gainst tyranny, by voting for the S. L. P.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Sections in New York State.—We printed a large supply of De Leon lithographs, and have quite a number still on hand. These should all be ordered at once, as they will be worthless after election. They can be used to splendid advantage in advertising Comrade De Leon's meetings. Prices, \$4 per 100, 50 cents per dozen, and 5 cents each.

Send in your orders.
New York Labor News Co.

CAMPAIGN GROWING

In Massachusetts—Berry Holds Good Meetings.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 10.—Since my last letter on the campaign in Massachusetts, meetings have been held in Gardner, Worcester and Brockton. Meeting called for North Adams and Fitchburg fell through. They will be held later on.

In North Adams, I found that the notorious labor fakir, scab-furnisher and Kangaroo, Frank A. Sieverman, "pull-down No. 19," had secured a job as a salesman for the Webber shoe co., and had left Tobin. Why Sieverman left his former employer and quit his old time occupation of hunting up penitentiary graduates for shoe manufacturers whose workers are on strike, I did not learn. Perhaps he has only changed his methods. It may be just a case of "Different Tactic."

The bogus Socialists have a few men in North Adams. One of them, a lieutenant of Tobin, by the name of Clark is running for Representative. Another of them, Pat Ryan, will run for anything of benefit to Pat. He is one of that "million good men who left the Socialist Labor Party"—for the good of the party. Pat does not like the Socialist Labor Party, because in Holyoke, the Section, on one occasion, forced a policeman to resign from the Section or be expelled. That was drawing the class line too close for Pat.

Sieverman, Clark and Ryan are birds of a feather who differ only in degree in their work of working the workers, and, unless all signs fail, when the ballots are counted on Nov. 8, another edition of the "Difference" will be in order, and North Adams will have her chance to become famous or infamous, as you look at it.

In Gardner, the meeting was small, owing to the cold, but those who came stayed to the end and took the literature which was given them. Not a piece was thrown away.

In Worcester, Sunday a rousing meeting was held at which 18 "Burning Questions" were sold and 2 yearly subs. for the People secured. Besides we gave out a lot of leaflets and made life a burden to the bogus Socialists who were holding a meeting near by. Section Worcester challenged them to a debate on the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Socialist Party is a decoy duck organization set up, and run in the interest of the capitalist class.

The bogus Socialists refused to accept and the workingmen had their eyes opened as to the real purpose of that outfit.

They are in a bad way in Worcester. One of their men, Thos. P. Abbott, another of that "million good men" who "left" the S. L. P. because of expulsion for making an indecent proposition, is out advising the workingmen to "cut" the Kang ticket. Abbott says the candidates are mostly small business men which is true. So they are up against it. The Socialist Labor Party said long ago that the bogus Socialists were a middle class party, and Abbott proves it now for Worcester.

In Brockton, Monday night, I had them on the broiler from 8 p. m. till midnight. Early in the evening, accompanied by Comrade Deans, of Lynn and O'Fihelly, of Abington, we went to Brockton and with two local men, Kelly and Monette, we held the best meeting ever held in that city. Securing 2 subs. For The People and selling about a dozen pamphlets. It was fun to watch the bogus Socialists squirm. They denied their record. Then I went into my grip and took out the proof. When I did that they were fit to be tied. I challenged them as in Worcester, but they refused to accept. They said I abused them, etc. I asked the audience this question: "Does a man abuse another so long as he only states what is true?" The audience responded with a shout "No." I then challenged the Kangs to show a single instance where I had stated what was not true. The clam shell closed and the bogus Socialist were all in it.

From the way things went, I am satisfied that a Section could be set up here easily. It was an elegant meeting—good audience, good sale of literature, and the Kangs furnished elegant target practice. We shall go there again soon.

Michael T. Berry.

CONNECTICUT VOTERS.

Any reader of The People in this State who wishes to vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party should at once notify the undersigned, and the ticket for the respective district will be sent. Inasmuch as each party in this State has to furnish its own tickets, but, having at present no organization in the various towns, it must be plain to all our friends and sympathizers that this is the only possible way to enable them to vote our ticket.

A. Gierginsky,
136 Governor street, Hartford, Conn.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist
Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

COLORADO S. L. P.

Challenges the Democratic Gubernatorial
Candidate to Debate—Three Cities
Named.

Grand Junction, Col., Oct. 11.—On the evening of Oct. 5 ex-Governor Alva Adams was billed to speak in Grand Junction, and in order to let him know that the Socialist Labor Party was still in the fight, our Campaign Committee addressed an open letter and challenge to him, of which the following is a copy:

"WILL HE DARE ACCEPT?"

"An Open Letter and Challenge to Ex-Governor Alva Adams—

"Ex-Governor Alva Adams—

"Dear Sir: As you are a candidate for the office of Governor of this great State of Colorado, and as it is necessary for you to receive the support of the working class of this State if you are to be elected, we hold that it is your duty to prove to the working class that you and the party to which you belong, the Democratic party, represents the best interests of that class, and without such proof you have no right to want or expect the support of the working class of this State.

"In order to bring this question fairly and squarely before the people, and enable you to prove, if you can, that you are entitled to the support of the working class, we have decided to challenge you to meet a member of the Socialist Labor Party in three joint debates on the following questions:

"Resolved, That the Democratic and Republican parties are alike diametrically opposed to the best interests of the working class."

"The Socialist Labor Party debater to take the affirmative side of the question."

"The debate to be held in Grand Junction, Pueblo and Denver."

"In order to secure the halls for holding the meetings and provide time for advertising the same, we would suggest the last week in October as the proper time for holding said debate; and we further agree that if you will permit us to name the dates for holding said debates we will provide the

halls and be to all the expense of advertising said meetings.

"Now, Mr. Adams, if you can prove that the Democratic party is not like the Republican party, you can win the debate; or if you can prove that the Democratic party is not diametrically opposed to the best interests of the working class, you will be able to win the debate."

"On the other hand, if you are unable to refute these claims, you would lose the debate, and should lose the support of every workingman in the State."

"How can you ask, want or expect any member of the working class to support you and your position at the ballot box unless you consent to defend your own position in a joint debate?"

"To refuse to debate will be admitting that you are unable to refute our claim."

"Hoping that you will accept this challenge at once, we are yours for the working class."

"The Socialist Labor Party Campaign Committee, by S. B. Hutchinson, Chairman."

"Address 537 Main street."

Early in the evening—some little time before the speaking—we mailed Adams one, with a special delivery stamp on it. Then we took great care to supply all who attended his meeting with one of the folders, including the ex-Governor himself.

At the close of the meeting a leading Democrat took Comrade J. U. Billings up and introduced him to Adams, and while they were shaking hands Billings asked him (Adams) if he was going to accept our challenge. Mr. Adams replied to the effect that he would have to consider it, but of course that will take him until after the election.

S. B. Hutchinson.

DE LEON IN CLEVELAND.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will wind up the campaign with a grand rally and mass meeting at Germania Hall, Erie street, between Central and Woodland avenues, on Tuesday evening, November 1. Meeting will be opened at 8 o'clock. All readers of The People are cordially invited to attend and bring their friends.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,058
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,591
In 1900.....	34,591
In 1902.....	53,763



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:

CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Whatever can be known of earth we
know,
Sneered Europe's wise men, in their
small shells curled;
No! said one man in Genoa, and that
No
Out of the darkness summoned this
New World.

Who is it will not dare himself to trust?
Who is it that hath not strength to
stand alone?
Who is it thwarts and bilks the inward
Must?
He and his works, like sand from earth
are blown.

Men of a thousand shifts and wiles look
here!
See one straightforward conscience put
in pawn
To win a world; see the obedient
sphere
By bravery's simple gravitation drawn!
—Lowell.

"MILLENNIUM-TO-MORROW" MEN.

Whenever the Democratic and Repub-
lican politicians find themselves disarm-
ed of one after another of their sup-
posed scientific and political economic
weapons against the Socialist Labor
Party, they forthwith seek refuge be-
hind clouds. Clouds being vaporous, in-
tangible, they imagine themselves un-
exposable. If to the clouds can be added
a touch of religious mysticism, the cap-
italist politician on flight believes himself
in safe asylum. Such a cloud-asylum is
the charge against the Socialists that
they are "millennium-to-morrow" men.
Whatever other clouds may do for other
refugees, the "millennium-to-morrow"
cloud fails to do for our Republican and
Democratic politicians.

The "millennium-to-morrow" slogan-
charge implies two things. First, it im-
plies that the millennium is a good thing;
secondly, it implies that the millennium
can not be reached of a sudden. Taken
for granted, for the sake of the argu-
ment, that what the Socialist Labor
Party is after is the "millennium," it
follows that the millennium slogan-
charge is no cloud of safety but a shower
of fire upon the capitalist elements who
utter it.

What is the posture that these ele-
ments throw themselves into by making
the "millennium-to-morrow" men charge
against Socialism? It is the posture of
refusing to take a hand in helping along
the advent of a thing that they them-
selves admit is good! Nay, their posture
is worse. Their real posture is to re-
sist the advent, to do all in their power
to postpone the day of its realization.

Every man who knows what he is
talking about knows that the Socialist
Labor Party is aiming at a pre-eminently
practical thing. Indeed the Socialist Re-
public will savor of millennial conditions
to the millions upon millions of wage-
slaves now plundered of their wealth by
the capitalist class—the class that has
every interest in continuing the, to them,
present millennium of affluent idleness.

The Millennium of Labor's deliverance,
and Day of Judgement of Capitalism,
will not come over night. It has to be
labored and struggled for. It has to be
reached inch by inch. The sooner the
hand is placed to the plow the sooner
will we be there. Every vote cast for
Corregan and Cox is a hammer-blow for
that day. Let the hammer blows rain
thick and fast.

THE TIME FOR TWADDLE IS AT
END.

The "Miners Magazine," published in
Denver, Colo., bears under its name the
information that it is "published weekly
BY the Western Federation of Miners."
This means that it is the official organ
of the body and as such both its mouth-
piece and instructor. The further cir-
cumstance that the paper has reached the
sixty-sixth number of its fourth volume
is an evidence that it is not an upstart,
wild cat affair. It is fair to take it as
an illustration of the standard of educa-
tion it imparts to workmen in these
days of general confusion when the most
important thing to do is to aid the work-
ingman in picking out his way through
the tangle.

The organization of the Western Fed-
eration of Miners is going through an
unparalleled experience in the class
struggle. The experience is unparalleled
both by reason of its vigor and the
length of the crisis; it is also exceptional
by reason of the widespread attention
that it has called upon itself. Courts
have been disbanded by the threat of
the halter made by a military com-
mander; men have been deported without
warrant or process of law; mines peace-
fully at work have been ordered closed
by the same military commander, who
is a private employe of a competing
mine; in short, all the guarantees of the
law have been walked over rough-shod—
with the knowledge and consent of
the Government. Nor is this all.

While this struggle of a class, the Cap-
italist Class, has been against another
class, the Working Class, a sub-struggle,
the struggle between competing divisions
of the Capitalist Class itself for the mas-
tery of the public powers, set in at its
stated time—the elections. Each set of
capitalists strives for political power.
What political power in the hands of
either means, experience has established.
It means a change of opportunities for
the set that wins, with no change what-
ever for the Working Class. This sub-
struggle being on, both subdivisions of
the Capitalist Class are seen to indulge
in their usual practice of pretending to
be animated with a Law and Order love
for the Working Class; and, as usually,
the capitalist subdivision that is out
and would like to come in is full of de-
nunciation against the acts of the one
that is in and wishes to continue in
power. But at this point of the game
the situation in Colorado is forcing upon
the workingmen an object lesson of
priceless value. It is this: That all
the claims of friendship for the workers
and of hostility towards the "crimes"
of the party in power are false pre-
tences. The object lesson lies in the
Democratic nominee for Governor—the
man set up as the embodiment of the
contrary of all that Peabody is blamed
for. The Democratic nominee is Alva
Adams. The gentleman is no unknown
quantity in Colorado. Alva Adams has
twice been Governor of Colorado, and
while in office WAS HIMSELF CON-
FRONTED WITH THE CAPITALIST
TASK OF PUTTING DOWN THE JUST
ASPIRATIONS OF LABOR, AND PER-
FORMED HIS TASK LIKE A LITTLE
MAN—he acted just as Peabody would
have acted. The nomination of Alva
Adams is an object lesson furnished by
the capitalist class to the workers of
Colorado, the miners in particular. It
shows the Capitalist Class pretending one
thing with one eye, and winking some-
thing else with the other. It is a pledge
to capitalism that it need not fear. How
does the "Miners Magazine" use the ob-
ject lesson thus furnished free, gratis
and for nothing? Let the paper speak
for itself. In its issue of September
20 it speaks in these words of the Demo-
cratic convention and of its nominee for
Governor:

"The greatest work of the convention
resolved itself upon the selection of a
candidate for governor. The Demo-
cratic party in all probability, in the
selection of Hon. Alva Adams of Pueblo,
nominated the strongest man in the
ranks of the party. Alva Adams has
been clothed upon two occasions with the
highest honor in the gift of the people
of Colorado.

"During his two terms of office, as
chief executive of the State, he dis-
charged his duties in a manner that has
made him the idol of his party, and now,
when the clouds of disaster have
shadowed with gloom the bosom of the
Centennial State, the party has turned
to him as the Moses to lead them back
from the darkness into the light of peace.

"Adams as a man, as an upholder of
the law and the constitution of the
State, as a humanitarian and as a gover-
nor of a great commonwealth, stands as
high above Peabody as the giant Califor-
nia pine above the scrubby oak. They
are no more to be compared with each
other than the Bengal tiger and the pole-
cat. Adams can listen to reason, and
has room in his make-up to take into
consideration every question that affects
the people of Colorado.

"The election of Peabody means more
of the conflict that has disgraced Colo-
rado and made this State the Siberia
of America. The defeat of Peabody

means the relegation of a political tool,
who has served his masters well, but his
defeat will mean that the people have as
yet some reverence for the constitution
and the laws of the State."

Adams "a man of character!" Adams
"discharged his duties" well! Adams
expected "to lead from darkness into the
light of peace!" Adams "a humani-
tarian!" Adams a man who "listens to
reason!" And so forth!

It matters not what Socialistic phrases
and theories the "Miners Magazine" in-
dulges in. Its practice is of the old
stamp. It is the old practice of pure
and simpledom, tried before and the
track of which is reddened with Labor's
blood, strewn with wreckage. It is the
practice of personal revenge, hitting one
foe by setting up another. It is the
practice which, in the common, even
vulgar parlance, relegates labor to the
role of being "played for a sucker."

He is untrue to his ministry in the
camp of Labor who helps to perpetuate
the sense of weakness in the Working
Class. Labor's battles can be fought
only by itself. Labor's triumph can be
brought about only by the victory of its
own, never by the victory of the Capital-
ist Class candidates.

For no capitalist candidate has the
Socialist Labor Party, or any organ of
the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,
one word of praise. The tried ones have
all proved true to their class alone; the
untried ones cannot do otherwise. Their
victory must ever spell D-E-F-E-A-T
to Labor. This is the secret of the class
struggle.

Unconfused by the conflict of theory
and practice, every workingman in Colo-
rado whose path has been illumined by
the beacon of the Socialist Labor Party
will cast his gubernatorial vote for I. A.
Knight, and throughout the country all
such workingmen will cast their Presi-
dential vote for Corregan and Cox.

Is it not high time for pure and
simple twaddle to cease?

AN OPEN LETTER.

Mr. Wm. H. S. Wood,
President The Bowery Savings Bank,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—This paper is in receipt of
your circular soliciting our support for
the repeal of the franchise tax on
Savings Banks. We must decline.

In the first place we can not accept
your conclusion that "capitalists are
prevented by law from benefiting by
savings banks." The law "forbidding any
depositor having more than \$3,000 in any
one savings bank" is no proof of your
claim. A man with \$30,000 can, as you
will allow us to remind you, derive full
benefit by savings banks as a depositor.
All he has to do is to distribute his cash
among ten savings banks in order to
come within the provision of the law.
What one capitalist can, others can also;
and they do. Moreover, it is the capital-
ist, and not the workingman, who is the
real beneficiary of savings banks. The
amounts there gathered are rendered dis-
posable to the large capitalist interests,
who by borrowing, are furnished with
the cash wherewith to appropriate im-
proved machinery that Labor, mental and
physical, produces but is plundered of
under the existing Democratic-Republic-
an-upheld capitalist system of wage slav-
ery. And the improved machinery, thus
brought into operation, instead of being
what it would be under the Socialist
system, a source of blessing to the race,
becomes a scourge by displacing Labor
and simultaneously intensifying the work
of those who remain at work. What
that means the increased mortality of
our working class tells.

I have so far reasoned under the as-
sumption, for the sake of argument,
that, along with capitalists, workingmen
are to a large extent depositors in sav-
ings banks. To the extent that work-
ingmen ARE depositors, the savings
banks are an ironical scourge to their
class. In what way? It is indicated
above in the passage that shows the
purposes to which the moneys collected
in savings banks are put. They bring
privately owned improved machinery into
the shop and thus displace Labor and
intensify the workers' toil. The work-
ingman depositor may get his interest—
a trifle on the trifling deposit which,
at best, he is able to make. But for
that trifle of an interest, a veritable lure,
he has to pay through the nose, as just
shown. The privately owned improved
machinery either knocks him out of
work, or consumes so much more of his
life-tissue that he is the positive loser.

Finally, we disagree with you in toto
that the savings banks are patronized
mainly by the working class. The claim
has been made by the capitalist class
through their political and official statis-
ticians, and the plutocrats have re-
peated the claim. The claim is false.
It has again and again been proven in
these columns with the figures of the
number of workmen taken from the
Census, that the overwhelming majority
of the depositors (assuming, an assump-
tion that, as you know works in your
favor, that each "deposit" means a sep-

arate "depositor") are not, and can not
be workmen, that is wage-earners.

For all these reasons we must decline
to join the crusade against the tax on
savings banks. The subject is one that
deeply, we admit, concerns the capitalist
class. In no way does it concern the
working class. This paper, being the
organ of the Socialist Labor Party, has
neither time nor taste itself to get as
a cat-paw to rake the hot chestnuts
out of the fire for the class that suffi-
ciently plunders the working class; nor
will the paper do aught to lure work-
ingmen to so ignoble a task.

Yours, etc.

ED. DAILY PEOPLE.

'TIS SO EVERYWHERE.

The below letter, one of many similar
ones, sheds many a ray of light upon
many a path that leads to the cap-
italist Waterloo, the triumph of the So-
cialist Labor Party and all that it stands
for:

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 4, 1904.

To the Editor of the Daily People:

I was discussing the difference between
the two Socialist parties with a gentle-
man, when I found out that he had not
even heard of the S. L. P. When I had
finished telling him the difference, he
said that he would write to the "Appeal
to Reason," and ask them who this S.
L. P. party was. The following clip-
ping from the "Appeal" of October 1,
then came as the supposed answer:

"The capitalists find that the more they
fight the Socialist party the more it
grows. Hence they find it beneficial to
their cause to support a fake Socialist
party—the so-called Socialist Labor
Party. In Europe they support what
they call the Christian Socialist party
to fight the workingman's party. Work-
ers on the Appeal are flooded with fake
pamphlets and papers issued by the So-
cialist Labor Party." Capitalism is as
cunning as a snake. Don't be disturbed
by any diversion. It will fool but few.
The returns this election will show that
the Socialist Labor Party cast all its
votes for Roosevelt or Parker. It ex-
ists in the interest of capitalism."

This gentleman has now subscribed
for the Weekly People, and told me he
would send for a bundle of Weeklies.
He was formerly a hard worker for the
S. P.

Yours for the S. L. P.,

G. Stevens.

One of the rays of light is thrown
upon the fact of the intellectual and
moral spinelessness of the bogus Socialist
editors. The "Appeal's" answer dis-
plays the recklessness of the habitual
columniator, a recklessness that is not even
relieved with originality or brightness.
It is a ray of light upon which of the
two parties indulges in mud-throwing.
It emphasizes a difference.

Another of the rays of light is thrown
upon the fact, often adduced in these
columns, that directly and indirectly the
bogus Socialist party is a horse ridden
by the S. L. P. The horse is a wild
mustang; fain would it throw the rider;
when it owns it does not mean to con-
vey the rider on his errand; neverthe-
less it does. Despite itself, it prepares
the temperature and soil for the rider's
seed. It cannot help advertising him;
and even when, as in this case, it posi-
tively seeks to block the rider, the very
stupidity of its method, counteracts its
acts and opens a way for the horseman
of the S. L. P.

"Git up, horsey!"—so said we once
before. Git up horsey!—so say we
again.

Again the militia issue has broken out
in the unions, this time in California.
The "Socialists," alias Social Democrats
will join in the hue and cry that will re-
sult. At the same time they will have
the brazen audacity to keep in their
midst James F. Carey, who voted \$15,000
for an armory when a member of the
Haverhill council. Such a thing as con-
sistency or decency is no bar to this
party's working class pretensions.

The private car companies monopoly
now being investigated by the Interstate
Commerce Commission—wherein does it
differ from other monopolies? It has a
strategic hold on the railroads, the other
monopolies have a hold on all the
things that are not comprised in trans-
portation. The necessity for the aboli-
tion of these monopolies is as great as
is the necessity for the abolition of the
private car companies monopoly. But
we may rest assured that none of them
will be affected as long as capitalism
continues to prevail. The only remedy
for the monopoly trouble, of all kinds,
is Socialism.

The anthracite miners' wages are re-
ported increased again. No mention is
made, however, of the counter-in-
crease in rent, etc., made by the com-
panies, which offset the wage increases.

The Commonwealth Tobacco Co., or-
ganized "to bust the trust" is in the
hands of a receiver—bankrupt! Enough
said.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed
report of the Amsterdam Congress and
of what I saw of the European Move-
ment in general, I shall present a series
of articles under the above general head,
subdivided under special heads. This
flash-light method will be on the whole
better. It will deal in detail with per-
sons and things; and the flash-lights
will, in the end, be seen to run into one
another and portray the scene more
effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

IV.

VICTOR ADLER.

A strange sensation comes over one
when Adler speaks. He is a good
speaker; he is an elegant speaker;
he arrests the attention of his audi-
ence from the start, and keeps it to the
finish, untired. One almost wishes to
hear more. He spoke repeatedly in
the committee. On one occasion he
rose to submit a document, and started
saying: "I'm not going to speak only
an explanation." Bebel thereupon
called out to him banteringly: "Well,
Victor, it must have pained you great-
ly to make the promise that you would
not speak!" I leaned over to Kautsky,
who sat just behind me, and asked
him whether Adler was so fond of
hearing himself talk? Kautsky an-
swered with the neat epigram: "Who-
ever speaks well likes to speak." In-
deed, Adler speaks well. He spoke
often; yet, often tho' he spoke, he
never said a foolish thing. Taken sepa-
rately, in and by themselves, his sen-
tences were weighted with wisdom.
Nevertheless, taken connectedly, as
speeches, in the place where and from
the person by whom they were uttered,
they were absurd—as absurd as a
beautiful fish out of water, or a fine
man under water. The finest of fishes
is a corpse out of water, and so is the
finest of men under. They are out of
the conditions for their existence. In
the council of war of Socialism, and in
the mouth of the presumptive leader
of a revolutionary movement in a great
country like Austria, the nice balanc-
ing of pros and cons, the scrupulous
scanning for possible evil in what seems
good, and of possible good in what
seems evil, the doubting and ponder-
ing—all that sort of thing is strangely
out of place, downright absurd, how-
ever inestimable it may be in the phil-
osopher's closet. It savors of the
piping thoughts of peace, not of the
rough thoughts of war. It savors of
contemplative ease, not of action. The
law of revolution is motion. Motion
implies not necessarily hastiness; con-
templation necessarily implies inac-
tivity. As absurd as the revolutionist
would be in a seance of philosophers,
so absurd is the philosopher in a coun-
cil of war. The former is a bull in
a china-shop, the latter a mill-stone
around the neck.

I mean neither to flatter nor insult
when I say that Adler is a Montaigne
out of season. Montaigne, admittedly
the philosopher whose thoughts, more
than any others, have been absorbed
by the thinking portion of the world,
had for his emblem a nicely balanced
pair of scales, and for motto: "Que
sçay je?" (What do I know, after all?).
Every time Adler spoke, methought I
saw Montaigne's emblem quivering
over his head, with Montaigne's motto
resplendent at its base. Rosa Luxem-
burg styled Adler's reasoning "sau-
sage," what in America would be called

The capitalist newspapers are busy
drawing up estimates of the probable
outcome of the national and State elec-
tions. All these "outlooks" are very fa-
vorable to capitalism. None of them
evinces the slightest apprehension that
the workingmen will vote for their own
class interests. It's time that the work-
ingmen set to thinking for themselves,
and gave the pre-election calculations of
the politicians a decided jolt, by voting
the ticket of their class—the Socialist
Labor Party ticket.

Chicago is to have a \$10,000,000 hotel,
which, when completed, will be the finest
hostelry in the world. This hotel will
be frequented by the wealthy pork pack-
ers, who compel their \$7.20 a week wage
slaves to live in the miserable hovels of
Packingtown. In this respect it will once
more afford a means of contrasting the
wealth of the capitalist with the degra-
dation of the wage workers under cap-
italism. As such this hotel will prove
an invaluable object lesson.

From London, comes news of an evic-
tion riot near Cork, Ireland. What a
time there would be in New York City,
if there was a riot attending every one
of its 66,000 evictions! We speak of the
"evictions in Ireland," but they are not
as numerous as those of this city!

Watch the label on your paper. That
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

"hash." Plechanoff brilliantly charac-
terized it as the "theory of systematic
doubt." Those who recall the witty,
tho' often somewhat coarse, stories
about General Geo. B. McClellan that
sprang up during the Civil War, as the
result of his Montaigne-like attitude
in the field, may form a conception of
Adler or the Socialist breastworks.
The Adler-Vandervelde proposed resolu-
tion fittingly bears Adler's name as
the first. What the Vandervelde con-
tribution thereto meant I shall indi-
cate when I come to Vandervelde him-
self. The document bore Adler's stamp
in its paralytic contemplativeness.

Though not strictly germane to the
subject of Adler, yet neither wholly
disconnected therefrom, incidental
mention may here be made, as food
for thought, that fraught with signifi-
cance is the circumstance of such a
resolution—presented, moreover, after
full four years of Jauresist exhibition
—being able to muster up such strong
support at the Congress as to be de-
feated only by a tie vote. Nor is this
other circumstance lacking of signifi-
cance in the premises:—The Interna-
tional Bureau had declined to recog-
nize the Socialist Labor Party of Aus-
tralia, whose credentials I carried; it
declined the recognition, despite that
party's 25,000 votes; it declined the
recognition on the ground that Aus-
tralia was "a colony and part of the
British Empire"; and it decided to
postpone action upon the matter until
the British delegation's views were ob-
tained, myself notified thereof and the
matter then taken up anew by the Bu-
reau with fuller light. Now, then, de-
spite all this: despite the credentials
of the Australian S. L. P. were laid
upon the table on the ground that
Australia was a "colony and part of
the British Empire," and as such, pri-
ma facie not entitled to separate
recognition: despite any notification
reaching me or action to the contrary
being taken by the Bureau: despite
all that, the very next day, what spec-
tacle was that seen at the Congress?
—the "colony and part of the British
Empire," Australia, had a separate seat
on the floor with a member of the
British delegation, Mr. Claude Thomp-
son, as the lone representative! And
he cast the two votes of Australia
(every nationality casts two) for, what
resolution? FOR THE ADLER-VAN-
DERVELDE RESOLUTION! Thus
the two votes of Australia, manufac-
tured in that manner, gave the resolu-
tion a chance; they came within an
ace of triumphantly carrying the resolu-
tion over the stifle. All comment is
unnecessary either as to what had hap-
pened behind curtains, or what influ-
ences were at work.

Returning to Adler, talented tho'
such a man is, his style of talent tells
several tales on the movement that
can evolve him to its head. The first
of these tales is that the Austrian
movement still vacillates on infant
legs; the second, that the leader of
the Austrian movement is still to ap-
pear. When he appears, when the cur-
rent of the Austrian movement shall
have gained steadiness of course,
among the first of its acts will be to
sweep the vacillating, the philosophic
Adler aside. And when that day comes
probably no historian or philosopher
will weigh the pros and cons of the
removal with a more scrupulously
judicial mind than will Victor Adler
himself.

A capitalist contemporary remarks:
"It is to be hoped the Weinsheimer case
is the last walking delegate lesson or-
ganized labor shall require to complete
its education." This hope is futile. It
fails to recognize that Capitalism, the
source of all blackmail and bribery, will
continue in existence, even after Wei-
nsheimer's conviction.

The fact that Grand Chief Warren
Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive
Engineers, has joined the Civic Federa-
tion, though late Chief Arthur refused
to do so, must not be taken to mean
that he is more progressive than his pre-
decessor, as in all likelihood it only in-
dicates that he is more subservient, if
such a thing is possible.

The story from Pittsburg that the
steel trust has trapped the small inde-
pendents by permitting them to book
orders at low rates, while preparing to
advance the price of raw material to
them, illustrates most effectively the
grip which the trusts have on the mid-
dle class of the country. Many are the
shouts about the growth of middle class
competition against the trusts, but this
competition, as herein shown, is a com-
petition that is dependent on trust toler-
ance. When, through economic neces-
sity, that is no longer profitable or pos-
sible, the trust can wipe out that com-
petition with ease.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER
JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'm going
to drop politics.

UNCLE SAM—That might not be a
bad idea, provided the political issues,
too, dropped you.

B. J.—Well, I won't let them inter-
fere with my business.

U. S.—What is your business?

B. J.—I have a little grocery store.

U. S.—And you imagine you could
run that uninterfered with, if you in-
terfere with nobody?

B. J.—Why, of course!

U. S.—Can you get along without cus-
tomers?

B. J.—How foolish you talk. Of
course I need customers.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the employ-
ers of your customers reduce wages, will
the workers have as much to expend in
groceries as before?

B. J. (with an angry look that tells
"I have been there")—No!

U. S.—Can you prevent it?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—And, consequently, the loss of
revenue of the men will interfere with
your business, eh?

B. J. bites his lips.

U. S.—You know that the machine
displaces workmen, don't you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Every new machine puts out
workmen, and every improvement puts
out some more, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, suppose the employers of
your customers get new machines, what
becomes of customers whom those ma-
chines displace? Will they have any
money to buy groceries for you?

B. J. (angrier still)—No, they won't!

U. S.—Consequently, the conduct of
the employers interferes with your busi-
ness?

B. J. grows quite red in the face.

U. S.—But that's not all. Have you
not heard of the "department store"?

B. J. (walking backward and forward,
impatiently)—Have I heard of them—
heard of them? By Jericho! I've heard
of them and felt them, too!

U. S.—These larger capitalist con-
cerns are more attractive than the lit-
tle ones?

B. J.—If that were all! They can
afford to sell so much cheaper; and they
flick our customers away.

U. S.—Just so. These larger concen-
trations of capital interfere with your
business?

B. J.—Yes! Yes! Yes!

U. S.—Whether you will or no?

CORRESPONDENCE

CONTRIBUTORS WHO DESIRE TO APPEAR IN THE WEEKLY PEOPLE MUST FURNISH AN ADDRESS WHERE THEIR ARTICLES CAN BE REACHED. THEIR NAMES WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

LA FOLLETTE TO HELP BERGER AND GAYLORD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party held an agitation meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at Lipp's Hall, the Party's headquarters. Comrades Cox and Minkley were the speakers. Our candidate for Vice President is a typical S. L. P. man, typical because he dares to expose the rottenness of the capitalist system without gloves, and at the same time eloquently expounds the principles and tactics that alone can withstand the tempest of capitalism, and finally subdue it.

Minkley, our standard bearer for Governor, followed Cox. Comrade Minkley spoke in English, and in his address laid particular stress upon the fact that the Social Democrats and the La Follette faction of the Republican party had entered into a deal—the Social Democrats, through their gubernatorial candidate, Arnold, aiding La Follette, as was done by a signed declaration in an afternoon paper, and the Social Democrats therefore getting in return the votes of the La Follette Republicans in the 4th and 5th congressional districts. Gaylord and Berger are the candidates there.

Very promising, isn't it!
Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 9. H. B.

USED HIS BRAINS, SAW, UNDERSTOOD, AND GOT OUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following are a few facts which I would like published in The People. During June last I applied for membership in the "Socialist" party and was admitted. About that time Local Omaha, of that party, proclaimed its opposition to the "Socialist" party platform. It appeared strange to me, that the only paper which printed that proclamation was the Socialist Labor Party official organ, The People, under the title "S. L. P. Straight Goods." But since then I have been reading, and now know the reason: The "Socialist" party papers are privately owned and their editors wrote the platform.

In August I happened to be in Sioux City, Iowa, and picked up a copy of the Weekly People and in it saw and read the S. L. P. national platform which I heartily endorse.

A few days ago I heard George E. Bigelow spouting from the rear end of a wagon. Imagine my disgust at hearing this ex-preacher talking Utopian Socialism about the man with the lark, etc. When he finished, I asked permission of the chairman to speak and ripped up his arguments in short time, which was easy.

At their next business meeting to which I was invited, I was asked to speak. I consented and the following Sunday addressed a meeting of about 200 people. Everything went well until another business meeting, when they reprimanded me for my bitterness to, and criticism of, the middle class. The quorum consisted of a contractor, an exploiter, if you please, who pays the rent for the hall in which they meet, a musician in a bawdy house, the president of the Painters' Union, a lady and one other. That went well.

I then migrated to Minneapolis, where I met a Mr. O'Hare, who was peddling a book, written by his wife but not endorsed by the "Socialist" party, and passing the hat around.

Next I heard Wilke, of the S. L. P., speak. The Kange, as I will from now call them (I believe in calling everything by its rightful name), butted in, and, say—Wilke trimmed them good and proper. Just after I read an account in their official organ in this State, warning the public against the old party politicians who dominate the Public Ownership party, as the "Socialist" party is here known.

Next I heard Cox debate with one Hickey. Of course, Cox won. Hickey violated the rules of debate at the very start. Then I read the constitution of the S. L. P., the report of the Tenth National Convention and a few copies of The People. That settled it.

After being a member of a "party" with three or four different names, a different platform in every State, and a syndicate of street fakirs and proprietors of privately owned papers, I have arrived at this conclusion: That the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party for a class conscious wage slave to support with membership, dues and vote.

I have duly tendered my resignation to the "Socialist" party's Local Omaha and waiting for an answer acknowledging receipt of it. I intend to apply for membership in Section Minneapolis, of the Socialist Labor Party.

When I want to the Public Ownership party's headquarters to get a copy of

their official organ, last edition, which contained an article charging Morgan, Steadman, and Gaylord, of Chicago, with being old party politicians and grafters, I asked them about these charges. They replied that Ford, editor of "The Referendum," as the sheet is called, is crazy. "Why have you got a crazy man on your ticket?" I asked. I still await an answer.

It seems queer to me that the members of the "Socialist" party in Omaha, should continue to support—with their membership—a party whose official organs refuse to print their manifests on the Chicago platform, which platform I have repudiated long since and which manifesto only appeared, as before-mentioned, in The People, thereby proving to me that said paper is the only Socialist paper in America.

O'Hare is still here peddling books written by his wife and passing the hat.

Hoping to have said enough to convince any ordinary wage slave that the Socialist Labor Party is his party,

Fraternally yours,
W. L. Haley.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 6.

CORREGAN IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Wednesday, October 5, Comrade Corregan addressed an audience of 900 men at Arbeiter Hall in Detroit. For two straight hours he held his audience spell-bound, with as clear and clean cut a presentation of Socialism as ever was heard in the City of the Straits. The man is certainly a master of his subject and unlike many speakers he shows plainly that he has reached the scientific conclusion of the logic of the Socialist doctrine he tries to impress on others. So simple is the man's language that the smallest child who has any knowledge of his mother tongue can understand him. His doctrine is still simpler, and, moreover, just. "The right to work and the full fruits of our labor," is all that he demanded and surely no sane man will deny that.

Bringing the X-ray of common horse sense to bear upon the present existing conditions, Corregan exposed the wholesale robbery exercised by the capitalists and their parasite predecessors through the various stages of society. He showed the gloomy prospects for the workingman unless he rises like "a man" and demand what is most justly his.

"He who produces the wealth should control what he produces and not only control, but own, what the labor of his brain and brawn has brought forth," claimed Corregan. This seems to be a fair proposition. At least the workingman has a better right to his own production as the capitalist who has stolen the fruits of his labor from him.

Corregan also showed up the bogus Socialist party and their leaders, who were willing to join any of the capitalist parties whenever there was a job in sight.

The following are some of the remarks I heard after the meeting: "Were we to be a little more just and not condemn things as bad which we really know nothing about, we would soon divert our minds of the horrible bugaboo called 'Socialism.'" "That man is possessed of brains and a larger share than has fallen to most of us, therefore, probably it would be well to hear the S. L. P. men before we condemn them or their teachings." "I never heard such talk before. Isn't it too bad that the workingman cannot learn more about Socialism," etc.

P. Barnwell.

Detroit, Mich., October 7.

PAYS FOR HIS FOLLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Friday night, I spoke in Newark, N. J. The Populist party had its candidate for President speaking about a half block distant. Watson's meeting was brief. The result was a big meeting for us. I began by showing the mission of the political parties. The Republicans and Democrats were shown up in their true colors. Upon reaching the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, the fun commenced.

One Sam Levine of 52 Charlton street, offered five dollars if permission would be given to him to speak for ten minutes. The offer was accepted, with an amendment, to speak fifteen minutes, instead. I informed the audience that the S. L. P. does not accept donations from its enemies, but in a case where it forces the enemy to surrender it is ready to take all it can get.

Levine attempted to work off the same game that the bogus Socialists are working on all around. He said that the S. L. P. calls the Republicans, Democrats, Social Democrats and union men fakirs and opportunists. "Is it possible," said he, "that all are dishonest?"

"In a certain city in the State of New York three policemen tried to join the S. L. P., and admission to membership was refused them. The S. L. P. throws its members out, and into the S. D. P. The S. L. P. attacks everybody. I heard Watson speak to-night and I went over and shook hands with him. I told him that I disagree with him in politics, but I respect him as a man. The speaker denounces the S. D. P. as a fake party; why don't he prove it? The S. D. P. is making progress and what is becoming of the S. L. P.?"

In response I said: "If one lays down a rule of ethics he is to be the first to follow it. He tells me to prove. Did he prove a single fact? He tells you that we call all the Republicans, Democrats, Social Democrats and union men fakirs. Is it not a fact that if the S. L. P. would consider all those fakirs that they would have to close up shop? We refuse admission to policemen. So we do. What would you say if you were a member of the S. L. P. and it had a policeman in its ranks? For instance, a strike breaks out. The chief of police tells the policemen to club the strikers. The S. L. P. tells the police to stand against the capitalist. Whom will the police obey? If they are honest enough to obey (the S. L. P. then the simple reason that they are not members will not make them dishonest. At any rate the S. L. P. is on the safe side. The S. D. P. is always begging. Why, he tells us he shook hands with Watson. Watson stands for capitalism. In that case he is the enemy of Socialism. If, on the other hand, Watson does not know that he is against the working class, then you, as a Socialist, must consider him ignorant. I, for one, find neither pride in shaking hands with my enemy nor with those I consider ignoramus. I believe in speaking the truth and in acting it. Socialism will not be ushered into existence by hand shakes.

"It is true that the S. L. P. throws fakirs out and you take them in. If ever you spoke the truth you certainly made an admission in our favor. Here is Wilson (I turned to him). Mr. Wilson, you always spouted that Hickey was a fakir. Hickey and you are members of the S. D. P. When you called Hickey a fakir did you tell the truth?" (Wilson was dumbfounded; no answer came).

"As for the progress of the parties, I admit that you poll a bigger vote. But we know that the S. L. P. owns its Daily and Weekly People. Does your party own its press? Your 'Erie People,' 'Seattle Socialist,' and 'Coming Nation' are out of existence, while the 'Worker' is running on a deficit of \$41.15 per week. That's progress, is it not?"

I then read from the A. F. of L. Journal and in black and white proved that the S. D. P. is composed of fakirs and misled working people. I read from the A. L. U. Journal which claims that the Socialist party is committed to "scab herding," etc.

The meeting closed amid applause.

Half of the money received from Levine is donated to the New York County Committee and half to the New Jersey State Committee.

New York, October 9.

HITS ALL THE ENEMIES OF THE WORKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Gloversville is getting along fine, prospects are good and our members are increasing. The bogus Socialist had the field to themselves for almost two years. They told the people that they were the only Socialist party, and now all at once, we come along and prove them a set of frauds and corruptionists. We sent them a challenge, but we have not heard from them up to date. They think they can bluff us, but they will have to get up early to do it. We are doing all in our power to make the De Leon meeting a success.

The Republicans had an Italian speaker on Oct. 8. Myself and Comrade Viscrosi, an Italian, attended. When the speaker got through, Viscrosi got up and asked the speaker in Italian, to show him where the laboring men got any better wages under the Republican administration than under the Democratic one, intending to show that so far as the workers are concerned he is robbed alike by both.

The speaker, in answer, went on to tell of the beauties of high tariff. Comrade Viscrosi, then drew out The Weekly People of Oct. 1, containing the article "Workers' Prosperity" and started in to read the long list of wage reductions given therein, when the speaker interrupted him. But Viscrosi made a good impression, with the result that the he sold six pamphlets, viz., 3 "What Means This Strike?" and 3 "Reform and Revolution." He also created a demand for the Weekly People of Oct. 1.

I think we will have an Italian section up here before the winter is over.

We are in for business and tackle them all as they come along!

Three cheers for the S. L. P.

W. H. Reckmyer,

Organizer Section Gloversville.

Gloversville, N. Y., Oct. 9.

DEBS IN SEATTLE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Debs has been here, and I shall be as brief as possible, in order not to "misuse" too much of our precious paper's space. His coming was advertised all over town with show cards bearing the countenance of the "Working Class Candidate." Point No. 1: Not a word mentioned about which party he represented. On the night of the speech a half-tone cut of Eugene appeared in the Democratic Seattle Times, with front page announcement declaring in large bold-faced headlines, "Debs Does Not Want to Be President." Point No. 2: The platform was decorated with flags of all nations, with the exception of Russia. Point No. 3: On one side banner of Federal Union, on other Paperhangers' Union No. 4. These points are put down to aid the reader in dissecting and analyzing the whole outfit called the Socialist(?) party.

Random extracts from Debs' speech: His party "opposed to fusion" (perhaps), delegates to Socialist(?) convention animated by high and holy principles (undoubtedly). The big crowd applauded boisterously at every witty sally made by their "leader." He appealed to them to "help" the Debs party by electing him to office. In his peroration Debs showed his "freak" nature by appealing to the people's sentiments instead of to their brains, as all class-conscious Socialists do.

We went to the meeting and distributed "The Difference" and "Which Is Right" at the door.

Section Seattle held a Scandinavian meeting on Washington street Thursday night. The writer opened with a brief explanation of aims and objects of S. L. P., and gave way to Comrade S. M. Dehly, who addressed the small but deeply interested audience in Norwegian. Literature was sold, Scandinavian meetings are advertised for Thursday and Sunday evenings, whenever possible.

Our regular meeting was held Saturday night, with Comrade Carlson taking the lead, and giving way to Comrade Monette, who spoke for about one hour to a very large, attentive crowd of wage-slaves. Comrade Brearfield closed with a brief talk. Literature to the amount of two dollars was disposed of. Press Committee unable to be present on account of work.

Started out Sunday evening with intention of holding Scandinavian meeting. Failing of a foreign audience, Comrade A. G. Dehly started in in English and raked the "capitalist ship" from stem to stern, proving that the S. L. P. is fighting every crook and fakir that comes within reach of its Arm and Hammer. He spoke for almost two hours, exhorting his hearers to deviate from the track of capitalism and follow the road to the Socialist Republic by the only way possible—the Socialist Labor Party.

Forward! the S. L. P!
Strong in our unity,
Organized in honesty
Of purpose and class-conscious.

Woe to the freak or crook,
With his bait and golden hook,
When the Arm and Hammer strikes,
Wielded by the S. L. P.
Fraternally,
Press Committee, Section Seattle.
Seattle, Wash., Oct. 2.

THE WORKERS ARE ANXIOUS FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Our Boston Common meeting last Sunday was opened by the writer pointing out that, while Socialism may be slow in coming, according to some, that it was far off, according to others, it still remains a cold-blooded fact that as soon as the comic tragedy called war between the Russian and the Japanese capitalist class for the hide of the Russian and the Japanese working class is over, and many of the latter have passed to the great beyond, as food for cannon, peace will prevail, factories will emigrate to China, machinery will follow, soon the markets of the world will be flooded with the products of the 485 million 7 cents a day Chinese wage slaves, forcing the international proletariat down to the level of the Chinese coolie. This is not slow in coming, neither is it far off, and when it does come it will give an impetus to Socialism that will astound the world.

The writer then introduced Comrade Brennan, of Salem, Mass., who did criticize the present system along the lines of working class lines. As I was busy in other directions in the crowd, I was not able to follow the comrade, but, judging from the way the crowd swelled, and the stick-to-itiveness of its attention, I should think Brennan made a very good impression. Later on questions were asked, and answered by Comrade Brennan to the satisfaction of the audience, who stayed to the very last in a slight drizzling rain.

Five buttons, 40 Weekly People and 20 pamphlets were sold, while 2 subscriptions to The Weekly People were secured. It should be obvious that there is no basis for pessimism, but rather for optimism, when the desire

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

G. P. R., FRESNO, CAL.—The California delegate Knight to the Republican national convention referred to the whole nation, not to California in particular.

G. P., ST. CHARLES, MO.—The most pyramidal impudence, so far to the credit of capitalist false pretences, is its impudence in pretending that Gen. Sherman Bell was an upholder of order in the Cripple Creek district.

W. A. T., CAMDEN, N. J.—Not quite. The capitalist press may do much; it can not do all. Among the things it can not do is to block Socialism. Socialism will invade the world, aided, aye, aided by the resistance of the capitalist press. Is it not a fact that if there were no atmospheric resistance a bullet would lack direction?

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—1. The subject of unity will be handled incidentally in the Flash-lights of the Amsterdam Congress under the head of Ferri.

2. Fisher Ames said that the deck of the ship of monarchy is dry and steady, but may at any time break down; whereas the deck of the ship of democracy is always washed by the sea but it does not founder. There is a good deal not yet quite well understood in the latent wisdom of democracy. It was illustrated in the matter of the S. L. P.'s keeping its connection with the International Congress. The delegate whom the Party chose to represent it, favored disconnecting, and so voted on the referendum. The majority having decided against his views, he submitted, accepted the nomination and went. To-day he admits the greater wisdom of the majority, and is glad the vote went as it did. The S. L. P. should remain in touch with what is generally termed the International Socialist Movement.

W. L. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Letter is in this issue.

P. J. D., BUTTE, MONT.—Shall eventually if not sooner devote our attention to the fine target that Father E. M. Van Aken set up for Socialist bolts. The book is a first class target.

P. G., FRESNO, CAL.—The S. L. P. demands a moral conduct from its members. The member who scandalizes morality would find it uncomfortable in S. L. P. ranks.

W. G. P. O., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Look out for the man who has no use for anything but the "useful." By useful they always mean dollars and cents. The ideal is essential to man's happiness. Without the ideal, though chokeful of the useful, he goes on all fours: without the useful, though of the ideal, he is a tail-less kite. Man needs both.

D. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The date of the "Milwaukee Journal" containing the praises of the Republican candidate for Governor, La Follette, by Arnold, the Social Democratic candidate for the same office was Thursday, Sept. 22.

for truth is so intense as to defy the elements and cause such a sale of literature. The workers want education. It is up to us to give it to them.

Louis Ballhaus,
Organizer Section Boston.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 10.

PASSAIC COUNTY CONTINUES TO GATHER IN NEW MEMBERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday evening our Section, aided by the Hungarian Socialist Club of Passaic, held the usual street meeting at Prospect street, near Main avenue, Passaic. Comrades Butterworth and Eck addressed the meeting. Sixteen books were sold.

During the meeting, of the speakers desired to know if he should cease speaking on account of the rain, the chairman said: "I think it wise to stop." A voice in the crowd said: "Go on, a little rain won't hurt you." The meeting was continued till after ten o'clock.

One incident is worthy of note: A question was asked as the meeting was adjourned, and answered under the shelter of a tree: "Why don't you have a ticket in Passaic, so a man can vote for the S. L. P.?" The answer was: "The S. L. P. never nominates a candidate for an office who has not been an active member for one year, consequently, there will be no local ticket until Passaic workmen become members of the Party."

The Section held the regular Monday evening street meeting at Van Houten and Main streets, Patterson, this week, at which Comrade Sater spoke. He handled the political parties well. 17 books

D. H., WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—1. From the reports in The People it appears that there are twenty States with an S. L. P. ticket in the field.

2. The only Southern States with an S. L. P. ticket are Kentucky, Texas and Virginia.

G. H., UTICA, N. Y.—The letter was published substantially as sent. If you can add anything to the report, do so.

J. H. W., HELENA, MONT.—The vote of what State's Supreme Court?

J. F., NEW YORK—You got it twisted. Alexander Jonas borrowed a sum of money from a fellow member of the Volkszeitung Corporation, named Heinrichs. Jonas failed to pay. Heinrichs sued him. And Jonas' sworn answer to Heinrichs' complaint was that the loan was usurious.

C. M. O'B., NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.—In answer we shall speedily re-publish an article from The People of about five years ago. It was a speech. That point of opportunities was the subject. It is disposed of fully. Keep a look out for it.

E. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—Did you ever hear the fable about the race that Lie started to run with Truth? The race was run. Truth started with short legs, but the quality of Truth's legs is that they grow with use. Lie started with long legs, but the quality of Lie's legs is that they wear out with use. Lie, of course, had greatly the advantage at the start. But as the race proceeded its shortening legs caused it to progress ever slower, while as the race proceeded Truth was gaining speed due to its lengthening legs. The result was obvious. Lie finally stuck dead fast. While Truth distanced him and left him out of sight. Never worry. The banner of the S. L. P. will wave triumphant at the goal while all its adversaries of different complexions, their legs being worn out, as those of all Lies do, will be stuck fast on the race track. Firmness and serenity.

T. W., EVERETT, MASS.—James F. Carey of your State and Mathew Maguire of New Jersey. The former was elected to the municipal council of Haverhill in December, 1897. He proved false to the cause. The latter also elected to a municipal office in Paterson, 1895, remained true.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—This office is not furnished with a secretary. It has no time to answer letters privately. Correspondents who desire information will have to be satisfied with their chances in the Letter Box.

B. S. W., NEW HAVEN, CT.—It is the same stale, old, political twaddle of the capitalist press of four years ago. They were talking just that way in 1900. One of the papers paragraphed the talk well shortly after election: "One thing the elections have settled. It had been much mooted whether Debs would hurt the Democrats more, or the Republicans. He

were sold and 13 Weekly People subs. secured.

Regular meeting of Passaic County Section S. L. P. was held last evening. Two new members were admitted and considerable amount of campaign matters attended to besides the regular routine. The Financial Secretary reported that members are paying dues regularly also that nearly all the delinquents have agreed to pay up before next regular meeting. The campaign committee has made arrangements to hold more street meetings weekly during the balance of campaign. At the previous meeting a man was hired to distribute leaflets at factory gates as per N. E. C. circular, i. e., at seven a. m. and one o'clock, p. m., as the workmen enter. He reported eight factories visited, twenty-three hundred delivered and never before was so few dropped on the street. The Section also elected a lecture committee, who reported that Helvetia Hall had been secured. The course to begin the first Sunday in January.

A communication was received from the Passaic Hungarian Socialists stating that Comrade De Leon has been secured to deliver a lecture at Opera House, Second street, Passaic, next Sunday, at 3 o'clock. It was decided that our Section meet Sunday, 2 o'clock, at City Hall, here, to take the trolley to Passaic, in a body. We will take along application blanks, as an effort will be made to organize an English speaking branch in Passaic, as the time is believed to be ripe for it.

Richard Berdan.
Patterson, N. J., Oct. 12.

hurt neither. He only hurt Debs." History will repeat itself.

"TRUE FRIEND", COLUMBUS, O.—Well, here is an instance. Unskilled men in a trade are deceived into the Union with the lure of getting higher wages if they have a Union Card. Once in the Union, they can get no wages at all. How? This way. If the employer has to pay "Union wages" for unskilled work, he prefers to pay them to a skilled worker; he then employs only such. Thus the entrance of the unskilled into such a union knocks them out of work, lest they "scab" it, and gives work to the former skilled members who were idle.

W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1. The reason the "Sun" assails Odell is that the "Sun" is subsidized by Tom Platt and Odell are enemies because both can not be the boss of New York State. That's all.

2. Yes, the "Sun's" support of Roosevelt is lukewarm. Some even think it is cattish, and that the "Sun" seeks to knife Odell. The reason is a corollary of the one above. Roosevelt countenanced Platt's overthrow. The reason the "Sun" does not attack Roosevelt the way it attacks Odell, is that Platt must preserve his "regularity" on the national ticket.

E. S. P., MUNCIE, IND.—Have you read how much solicitude there is for the life of Lady Curzon, the daughter of the late Chicago pork-packer Leiter? Is her life more valuable to society than that of the mother of a workingman's children? Hardly. Lady Curzon may die, and no one would suffer; a workingman's wife, however, can not die without entailing calamity upon her family. Can the latter be given the chance for life that Lady Curzon is getting? Not Why not? Not because Lady Curzon ever performs useful labor, but because she did not and her class sponged up the bulk of the wealth produced by the workingman's class.

W. W., NEW YORK.—Why should the "appearance of a new Socialist party" so confuse you as to disable you from voting? If you have been dealing with a grocer of long standing, and presently another sets up his sign, would that confuse you as to where to get your provisions? Would you therefore starve and starve? Would you not understand that the second fellow's purpose is to injure the first?

T. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Do not the Brimble serial, now going through these columns on the Colorado outrages answer the question? The soft-handed surgeon makes stinking wounds. If pure and simple union methods are "soft-handed", are not the wounds that it tends ever developed into broadening sores? Such questions as you put might have been pardonable fifteen years ago. They are not in this year of grace 1904.

D. S. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—Well, without going to quite such lengths, it is safe to say that Mr. A. M. Simons, Editor, is not a man of a well balanced mind.

T. O'R., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—1. You must be a very recent reader of The People. The reason Frank Sieverman of your town is called "Pull Down No. 19" is that about three years ago, when he was running for Alderman on the Social Democratic ticket, he announced a meeting at which he was to speak on "What a Social Democratic Alderman Can Do." What he said was to show the workmen how they could scratch the Social Democratic ticket. The voting machine being in use in Rochester, and the candidates numbered on the machine, his number was 19. He explained how they should pull down the crank at No. 19, and then vote as they pleased, instead of instructing them to vote the straight ticket.

2. The Daily People is now in its fifth year. Was started July 1, 1900.

L. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA., D. A. G., RONDOUT, N. Y., G. H., PITTSBURG, PA., Y. N., LONDON ENG., E. R. M., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; D. O. B., DALLAS, TEX.; C. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; O. M. J., OAKLAND, CAL.; W. W., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; T. W., DAYTON, O.; T. R. P., BOSTON, MASS.; B. Y., NEW YORK; F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.; F. D. W., CENTRAL FALLS, N. Y.; F. R. G., NEWARK, N.J.; B. Q., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; S. F., PITTSBURG, MASS. O. T., KEOKUK, IA.; B. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.; A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; A. S. D., FINLAY, TEX.; A. B. B., NORTH PORT, N. Y.; F. W., BUTTE, MONT.; A. S. L., ALBANY, N. Y.; H. S., STUTTGART, GERMANY; T. C. J., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND; H. K., TARRYTOWN, N. Y.; S. J., PASSAIC, N. J.; C. C., NEW YORK; P. L. A., OSHKOSH, WIS.—Matter received.

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